



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1900.

Notes of the Month.

We heartily congratulate Mr. George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., on his appointment to the clerkship of the London County Council. Mr. Gomme is well known in the archaeological world. He has been editor of the *Antiquary*, of the *Archæological Review*, and of the *Folk-Lore Journal*. Nearly twenty-three years ago he founded the Folk-Lore Society, and among his published works are books on *Primitive Folk-Moots*, *The Village Community*, and the *History of London in the Victorian Era*.

A curious old custom obtains in Madrid on All Saints' Day, and was duly observed this year. The people, after visiting the cemeteries, where the scene is rather gay and festive than funereal, proceed to witness Zorrilla's drama of "Don Juan Tenorio," which is played at the different theatres in the afternoon and evening. According to an old Spanish law, the theatres had to be closed on All Saints' Day; but when Zorrilla's drama was produced, it was pointed out that this was the story of a sinful life inclined to penitence, and was therefore particularly suitable for such a day, whereupon permission was given for its representation, to the exclusion of all other plays. The law was abrogated in 1868, but the custom of performing "Don Juan" on All Saints' Day continues.

Very few "finds" of any interest or value have been brought to light in the course of
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excavating the King Street site at Westminster, on which the new Government Offices are to be erected. Among the best, however, was a gold "laurel" of the time of James I., and a bronze card counter struck in Nuremberg, and dated 1580. On the Carrington House site in Whitehall, whereon the future—and reformed—War Office is to rear its head, there have been discovered the remnants of several pewter vessels, some elm piles—forming part, no doubt, of an old pier or jetty—a number of coins—including one bearing the figure of a horse, and the words "Sanguine Britannico"—some glass bottles, a spur, and a human skeleton and other mortal remains. The site of the new Admiralty buildings in Spring Gardens was even more productive still, a quantity of ancient pottery and glass and other relics having been dug up on this historic ground.

M. Pourquery de Boisserin, Mayor and Deputy of Avignon, seems to be a vandal of the first water. His hand is heavy upon the gates in the famous walls of the ancient town of Avignon. There are only seven gateways in all. Some time ago the Porte Lambert, on the Marseilles road, disappeared in the night. Now, says a newspaper correspondent, it is the turn of the Porte de l'Oulle, at the other side of the town. The first demolition was carried out in defiance of the prohibition of the Commission of Historic Monuments. In the second case M. Leygues, Minister of Beaux-Arts, was weak, or inconsiderate, enough to give his consent. If he had not, the result would probably have been the same, for M. Pourquery de Boisserin, in spite of his name, appears to be unable to respect anything mediæval. The pretext is that the gateways are too narrow for the traffic. Doubtless M. Pourquery de Boisserin will one day discover that the walls are too narrow for the town, and raze the whole girdle of ramparts with the ground.* It is quite certain that the ingress and egress of traffic might have been facilitated without touching the ancient gates, but to do so a little constructive ingenuity would have been called for. Visitors to Avignon are astonished to see the Palace of the Popes used as a

* As we go to press we hear that the demolition of the ancient walls has actually been begun.

barrack, though in this the municipality is not wholly to blame. But for the destruction of the ramparts the town, and not the Government, is responsible, and unless the citizens take their Mayor in hand Avignon will soon cease to be Avignon. Close by the last gateway demolished there is a street called the Rue Victor Hugo. It might be worth while presenting M. Pourquery de Boisserin with a copy of the poet's "Guerre aux Démolisseurs."

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Mr. Cyril Davenport, writing in the *Library*, describes an embroidered Bible, printed in London in 1629, and once the property of Charles I. It was given by the King to Patrick Young, library-keeper to His Majesty, and in time was inherited by his granddaughter, Sarah Attwood, who presented it to the church at Broomfield, in Essex, where Mr. Young lived after he left the King's service, and where he was buried. It is of rich purple velvet, and measures 12 inches by 8 inches. The ornamentation is the same on both sides. The design consists of the royal coat-of-arms within a garter, crowned, and having two supporters; at each side of the crown is a large ornamental letter "C" and "R." It has a large and bold effect on the velvet, and is carried out in gold and silver thread, and coloured silks, with inlays of coloured satin. Much of the work is padded out in relief.

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Mr. W. B. Redfern, J.P., D.L., of Cambridge, writes to say that an iron lamp similar to that figured in our October "Notes" (p. 290) was recently in use in Scotland. In the *Cambridge Graphic* of October 27, Mr. Redfern had an interesting article on ancient lamps, illustrated from specimens in his own collection. He described several of the kind referred to, known in Gaelic as "cruisgeans": "The cruisean consisted of two triangular saucers of beaten iron, placed one above the other, and connected by a flat slip or band of iron, with a small projection on which to hang the upper lamp, and which was provided at the top with a hook or a pin by means of which it could be either suspended from or fixed to the wall." By the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Cambridge Graphic* we are able to give illustrations of two of

these Highland lamps. Fig. 1 is from a cruisean in Mr. Redfern's collection. Fig. 2 is from one lent by Lieutenant Colonel Menzies, of Glasgow, who says: "Personally, as far as I can mind, in my father's house

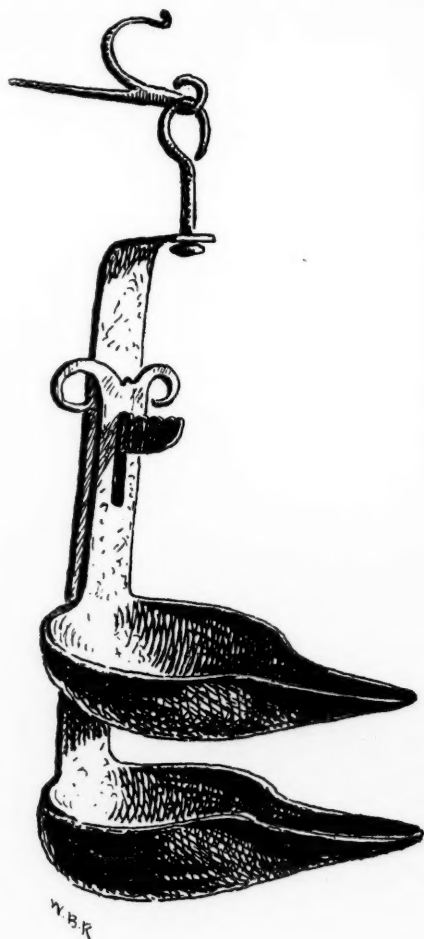


FIG. 1.

we used several of them; the upper almost always rested on the lower saucer, which was for the purpose of catching the unburned oil which passed out at the spout of the upper, so much so, indeed, that I have seen

our servants, towards the end of the evening, when the light began to burn low, empty the



FIG. 2.

oil from the lower back to the top one to increase the flame."

At the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held on November 7, Sir John Evans remarked that during the year the papyri which had been discovered included some fragments of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and the First Book of Euclid. The greater part, however, consisted of official documents, some of which dated from the second century before the Christian era. It spoke well for Egyptian civilization to find bankers' receipts

dated B.C. 121, and to learn that tax-collectors sent in their notices for even sums of four drachmæ in B.C. 124. The fragment of a letter of the Emperor Hadrian might be either a genuine one or merely a school exercise; but, at all events, it excited great regret that the document had not been preserved in more complete form. The series of letters from Gemellus to his son were very instructive. The passage, "Ask the hunch-backed tanner for the hide of the calf that was sacrificed; make Sissio, the carpenter, pay up," had within it what made the whole world kin. Professor Flinders Petrie also spoke on recent Egyptian discoveries.

Mr. H. Philibert Feasey writes to ask for information on the labyrinth in the porches or naves of churches, its history, and its purpose. "Some regard it," he says, "as an equivalent devotion to a pilgrimage to Rome. I shall be glad to know also where particulars and representations of the labyrinths formerly at Sens, St. Quentin, Amiens, Reims, Poitiers, St. Omer, and the Chapter House at Bayeux are to be found. Are they peculiar to France?"

In the show-cases devoted to exhibits of early printing from Japan and China the British Museum authorities have recently placed an interesting addition—a Chinese banknote, issued during the reign of the Emperor Hung-Wu, A.D. 1368-99. This is the earliest specimen of a banknote known to exist in any country, and is 300 years earlier than the establishment at Stockholm of the first European bank which issued notes. About 18 inches in length, and half that in width, it is a curious-looking document.

Mr. Arthur Evans and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, the Director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens, have circulated an appeal for funds towards continuing the wonderfully interesting work of exploration in Crete. They describe the discoveries at Knossos, and justly emphasize their importance. With regard to the marvellous Palace at Knossos, unknown for over 3,000 years, we read that at but a very slight depth below the surface of the ground the spade has uncovered great courts and corridors, propylæa, a long succes-

sion of magazines containing gigantic stone jars that might have hidden the Forty Thieves, and a multiplicity of chambers, pre-eminent among which is the actual Throne Room and Council Chamber of Homeric Kings. It reads like a fairy-tale. There is a throne of alabaster, "wholly unique in ancient art," and there are fresco paintings which excel any known examples of the art in Mycenaean Greece. Monuments, paintings, vases, lamps of porphyry, statues, and miniatures are said to be of unsurpassable beauty and excellence. The Palace seems to have been a sanctuary of the Cretan God of the Double Axe, as well as a dwelling-place of prehistoric kings. "There can be little remaining doubt that this huge building, with its maze of corridors and tortuous passages, its medley of small chambers, its long succession of magazines with their blind endings, was, in fact, the 'labyrinth' of later tradition which supplied a local habitation for the Minotaur of grisly fame."

The list of wonders does not end here. Clay tablets were discovered in the magazines of the Palace which carry back the existence of written documents in the Hellenic lands some seven centuries beyond the first known monuments of the historic Greek writing. Over a thousand inscriptions were collected. Nor is this all. Exploratory digging to the south and west of the Palace revealed, we are told, a veritable Pompeii of houses of the same early period, which yielded, among other things, by far the finest series yet found of vases of the singular primitive Cretan polychrome style, unrepresented in European museums. One remarkably well preserved block of buildings appears to be a group of shrines devoted to a Pillar worship. Finally, in the early heats, the clearing of the Cave of Psychro, notorious for years for its rich votive deposits, was carried out. "This cave is no other than the holy Dictæan Cavern, in which Hesiod and Virgil state that the Supreme God was cradled. There took place the legendary union of Zeus with Europa, and therefrom, as from another Sinai, Minos brought down the law after communion with the God."

Referring to our note on the excavations at Caerwent (*ante*, p. 325), a correspondent

writes: "An examination of the so-called 'Central Court-house' suggests a site for the public baths at Caerwent, formerly 'Venta Silurum'; it was once a port on the Severn, and a roadway junction with Bath and London for South Wales and Chester, also taking Gloucester, Cirencester, Leicester, etc. The remains are totally eclipsed by Caer Leon, once Isca Silurum, a legionary headquarters; the area is of small dimensions, and it is this fact, as compared with Wroxeter or Uriconium, that suggests the explanation here given, for excavations at the latter-named site reveal the existence of public baths adjoining a central official site, what we might call a public market. These baths had a public latrine attached, quite uncalled for in a private establishment, yet defined in your paragraph at p. 325."

We regret to record the deaths of three antiquaries of something more than local repute. Mr. W. F. Wakeman, who died at Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, on October 14, wrote on many subjects. Among his publications were *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*, *Guide to Lough Erne, Graves and Monuments of Illustrious Irishmen*, *Old Dublin*, and a valuable account of the Island of Innismurray, Co. Sligo. On October 20 died Mr. Richard H. H. Holmes, of Pontefract, who had published various works dealing with the history of that town, and especially with the charters and records of the Pontefract Corporation. The Rev. Father Raymund Palmer, D.D., died at Haverstock Hill on October 27. His works include *The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth*, *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth*, and *The History of the Baronial Family of Marmion, Lords of the Castle of Tamworth*. He also edited several reproductions of valuable parish registers, and wrote many articles in antiquarian publications, mostly dealing with the history of the Dominican Order in England.

The latest discovery in the Roman forum is of no small importance. It is no less than the rostra of the Republican period from which orators delivered their discourses. The discovery demolishes the theory held for centuries and duly impressed upon generations of tourists that the rostra found under

the arch of Septimus Severus belonged to the period of the Roman Republic. It is now beyond dispute that they date only from the Empire, being the prows of ships captured from the Vandals in some obscure sea-fight. The Republican rostra were unearthed near the Græcostasis at the foot of the Palatine Hill. They correspond exactly with the representation of them on a coin struck in 45 B.C., are in excellent preservation, and stand in the middle of the arches of a graceful portico.

Some interesting things have been brought to light in St. Oswald's Parish Church, Methley, Yorkshire, which is now undergoing repair. The remains of the stairway to the rood-screen have been found on the north side of the nave just outside the chancel arch. The recess for the holy water stoup has been discovered under the plaster near the south door. Traces of an Old English window, built in the fifteenth century, and prior to the introduction of Decorated windows, has been found, and an old monumental slab with a trefoil fourteenth-century cross carved on it has been unearthed several inches below the floor, and obviously out of its proper place. During some excavations outside the foundations of the old Saxon church were discovered. In removing the plaster from the chancel arch traces of some curious figures and an inscription were distinctly visible; but when the walls of the church were plastered in the seventeenth century, it is assumed that the plasterers, in order to obtain a key for their plaster, carefully removed the whitewashed surface on which the paintings were executed, and the merest traces of the mediæval decoration remain.

An addition has been made to the museum of antiquarian relics which has been established by the London County Council at the central offices in Spring Gardens, in the shape of the old wooden sign of the Half-Moon, about which so much has been written since it became known that the house in Holywell Street, where it has been a familiar object for many years past, was to be demolished. The building in question is now closed, and the emblem, which retains much of its original

gilding, has been removed to Spring Gardens, where it will be deposited with a number of other relics of bygone London, with a brief inscription setting forth the circumstances under which it was placed there. Holywell Street was sufficiently far outside Temple Bar to prevent the City authorities from laying claim to this interesting relic, of which there are several of a similar kind in the museum beneath the Guildhall. These include the Three Magi, from Bucklersbury; the Goose and Gridiron, from St. Paul's Churchyard; the Ape and Apple, formerly in Philip Lane; the Three Crowns, from Lambeth Hill; the Cock and Bottle, from Cannon Street, and the Bull and Mouth, from Aldersgate Street.

An important archaeological discovery is reported from Boscoreale, on the east side of Mount Vesuvius, on the estate of Signor de Prisco, a Neapolitan deputy. Signor de Prisco had been making excavations in different parts of his property in consequence of the discovery of some valuable Roman silver ware a few years ago, and has now been rewarded for his labours by a far more precious find. It is the remains of a Roman villa of twenty-four rooms, the walls of which are decorated with a series of frescoes in the Pompeian style. They are over seventy in number, and are attributed to the last years of the Roman Republic, one of the best periods of Pompeian art. They are in an excellent state of preservation and peculiarly brilliant in colouring—quite as fine, in fact, as anything in Pompeii itself.

At the London Institution, on November 1, Lord Avebury lectured on the "History of Money." Going back to early times, he expressed surprise that those who erected the Pyramids and sculptured the Sphinx should have been ignorant of coins, and explained that the banking schemes of ancient Egypt were in copper, circulated by weight, which had been taken from Mount Sinai. By use of the screen, Lord Avebury portrayed the earliest of all true coinage, that of the Lydians, which was probably struck B.C. 700, and explained the many developments that had brought us to our present artistic standard. Yet in the distant past, B.C. 412, they were able to produce a token which to-day is re-

garded as a most beautiful specimen. Other noteworthy examples included that coined by Cleopatra in celebration of her marriage to Marcus Antonius (which does not flatter the siren's beauty), that struck by Pontius Pilate in the year of the Crucifixion, the early British, a penny of Alfred, made in London, and one of Canute's coins.

It is saddening to read of the destruction and irreparable damage to Chinese literary antiquities wrought in the course of the operations in Pekin. The Rev. Arthur H. Smith, the author of *Chinese Characteristics*, who was an inmate of the British Legation during the siege, describes in the pages of the *New York Outlook*, some of the scenes of destruction. The Chinese themselves set fire to the ancient and famous Han Lin University in the hope of roasting to death the occupants of the British Legation. Only two halls out of twenty or twenty-five were saved. "The principal literary monument of the most ancient people in the world," says Mr. Smith, "was obliterated in an afternoon, and the wooden stereotype plates of the most valuable works became a prey to the flames, or were used in building barricades, or as kindling by the British Marines. Priceless literary treasures were tumbled into the lotus-ponds, wet with the floods of water used to extinguish the fires, and later buried after they had begun to rot, to diminish the disagreeable odour. Expensive camphor-wood cases containing the rare and unique *Encyclopædia of Yung-Lê* (a lexicographical work resembling the *Century Dictionary*, but probably many hundred times as extensive) were filled with earth to form a part of the ramparts for defence, while the innumerable volumes comprising this great thesaurus were dispersed in every direction, probably to every library in Europe, as well as to innumerable private collections, not a few of the volumes being thrown into the common heap to mould and to be buried like the rest. Thousands of Han-Lin essays lay about the premises, the sport of every breeze, serving as firewood for the troops. Odd volumes of choice works furnished the waste paper of the entire Legation for nearly two months, and were found in the kitchens, used by the coolies as pads for carrying bricks on their shoulders, and

lay in piles in the outer streets and were ground into tatters under the wheels of passing carts when traffic was once more resumed."

The Rhind Lectures for 1900 were delivered at Edinburgh in November by Mr. Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., who took for his subject "The Edwards in Scotland." Under the Gifford Trust, Professor Sayce, LL.D., has been giving a course of lectures on "The Conception of the Divine among the Ancient Egyptians" in Marischal College, Aberdeen.



Neolithic Man: His Ideas and their Evidences.

By REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 338.)

HE remains found in these dwellings and graves exhibit undoubted proofs that although the men of that age were in a savage condition, as are their modern representatives, yet they were not without intellectual ability, and were possessed of the rudiments of art and religion. Their social arrangements were very primitive, and hardly advanced beyond the stage in which one or more families would unite for the purpose of defence or mutual support, the ties of relationship which bound them being probably, as we shall see later on, *totemistic*. Tribal organization was practically unknown, though the families living in one locality would have a common totem or totems, by which they would be distinguished from their neighbours. According to circumstances, they lived in clearings in the primeval forests, making their abode in pits hollowed out of the earth and covered with rude wattles and branches, the whole settlement being surrounded with a rough earthwork or rampart to serve as a defence against marauding animals, such as bears and wolves, and human enemies; or on the sea-shore in galleried chambers hollowed out in the shingle, and protected by a stone rampart; or by the lake- or river-side in pile-dwellings, whence they would sally forth on their expe-

ditions for war or fishing in great canoes 30 or 40 feet in length, dug out by hacking and fire from solid oak trunks; or in hill-forts; or, as in Derbyshire, in the natural caves of the mountains. They maintained a precarious livelihood by the produce of the chase, supplemented by very primitive methods of agriculture when the soil was favourable. The numbers of flint and other stone and bone arrowheads and spearheads found in their settlements would be more used in the chase than for any other purpose—wild oxen, including the *Bos primigenius*, and deer of various kinds abounding everywhere, besides the smaller animals and birds, whose value as articles of food man would not be long in discovering—but on occasions they would also be useful in settling the various disputes that must from time to time have arisen between families and groups of families and neighbours. Stone axes, adzes, saws, and celts, employed in cutting timber and in fashioning their dwellings and household utensils, testify to considerable skill in workmanship, the care with which the piles and flooring and other parts of the buildings in lake-dwellings and crannogs are wrought being very remarkable considering the rudeness of the tools.

While the men were absent on hunting and fishing expeditions the agriculture of the primitive settlement was carried on by the women, who roughly scraped the ground in the clearing with stone picks and sowed the seed, which, after it was harvested, they ground with roller-stones in a sort of semi-circular pestle, or in rude mills similar to the querns of later days.

In some cases a very rough kind of pottery (moulded by hand only) was manufactured, but in most instances pottery, like metals, was unknown to the neolithic peoples. In the case of the Australian natives, notwithstanding their skill in many other respects, no fragment of pottery has ever been found in any part of the huge continent.

Of clothing they had probably very little. For the most part it would consist of the skins of animals roughly prepared, and scraped with implements ground to a circular edge. In some localities the art of weaving linen garments from flax, or flannel from the wool of the sheep and goat (already,

like the dog, tamed and domesticated), was not unknown. What clothing they had, however, would be, as in the case of the Australian, more for adornment than for warmth or from any notion of modesty. The climate in those days was probably not so liable to extremes of cold as it has since become, while the body was more inured to exposure. It is noticeable how the modern Highlander, whose tartan plaid, filibeg, and sporran are in all probability the modern representatives of the cloak of skin or coarse wool and the pubic tassel of neolithic days, will go about in the coldest weather with bare legs, and clad generally in a way which would soon consign the less hardy Lowlander to the grave.

During the intervals of hunting, fishing, and fighting their spare time was employed in the fashioning of ornaments for personal use, or in decorating stones, shells, or rocks with quaint designs, which have long been noted, but which recent investigation and a comparison with modern Australian and other examples have shown to have an undoubted magical or religious significance.

The ornaments were fashioned out of whatever material was most handy, and consisted of such things as beads of larger and smaller size made up into chains and necklaces, besides armlets, bracelets, and anklets; these, as well as the beads, were made of jet, cannel coal, kimmeridge coal, and amber, according to the locality, and were often adorned with the curious markings alluded to above. Ornaments made of bone, of the teeth of cows and other animals, and even roundlets of the human skull pierced for suspension, along with bone pins, needles, awls, and other useful articles, are to be found in most localities where the remains of neolithic man exist. These roundlets of the human skull, taken in conjunction with the small stones and shells adorned with cup-and-ring markings, or with straight lines diverging from a common centre, which is itself hollowed into a cup, and terminating in cups and spirals, together with the rock-drawings, in which ornamentation of a precisely similar kind is displayed, go further than the idea of mere ornament—*i.e.*, of art (if we may use the term) for art's sake—and enter the region of, at the least, rudimentary

religious ideas. In this connection we must notice also the discovery in one or two localities of little figures made of cannel coal or whalebone, and fashioned into a rude resemblance to the human countenance. In one or two instances the mouth is very large, and pierced right through, forming an orifice by which the figure may be suspended. These latter are very similar to the small idols or fetishes of the African and Polynesian natives; while the roundlets of human skulls and the small stones and shells were in all probability amulets, or it may be that the small stones bore a similar meaning to the stone *churinga* of the Australians. As regards the roundlets of the human skull, M. Broca, the distinguished French anthropologist, makes the following remarks: "Such amulets have been found in French dolmens, with grooves or holes for the attachment of a cord, and each preserves on one of its borders a part of the cicatrized edge of the original opening as evidence of its genuineness. The most valuable of these amulets, curiously enough, have been met in the interior of the skulls of persons who have suffered posthumous trephining. What was the meaning? This: the precious amulet was a *viaticum*, a talisman, which the deceased carried away with him into another life to bring him luck and to protect him from the influence of the evil spirits who had tormented his childhood. The study of prehistoric trephining and the attendant ceremonies prove, therefore, incontrovertibly that the men of the Neolithic Age believed in a future life, in which the dead retained their individuality. This," he continues, "is the earliest epoch to which we can attribute this belief."

Combined with this belief in individual immortality—testified to by the roundlet—the other amulets and fetishes point to a belief in spirits (alluded to by M. Broca), probably evil, whose machinations could be averted by the agency of the charm. These evil spirits abounded everywhere; they filled earth, and air, and sky. But above them, greater than they, man recognised, even in neolithic days, a great spirit, who was the ruler of them and him, and whose favour it was well to enjoy. As in Australia at the present day, the black storm-cloud was his

chariot, the howl of the tempest and the roar of the thunder were his voices, the flash of the lightning was the shooting forth of his arrows; and as primitive man contemplated these marvels of Nature, first wonder, then fear, then awe filled his soul, and he felt compelled to worship the mighty being whose manifestations were so mysterious and so wholly beyond him. But although this is undoubtedly true, yet we must entirely discard from our minds any idea that the religious notions of neolithic man were in any way fixed, or that there were any such things as temples for organized worship. Society in those days was too primitive, too disorganized for anything of this kind to have been possible, and to call Avebury, or Carnac, or Arbor Lowe, or any such remains, "neolithic temples" is utterly to misconceive the condition of things in that period even down to the close of it. These barrows, dolmens, earthworks, and long monolithic galleries are burial-places; they were fashioned in a perfect likeness to the dwelling-places of the living; the care bestowed upon them, the lavish way in which tools, weapons, ornaments, and provisions are interred with the corpse, are further testimonies to the belief that the spirit of the deceased has departed on a journey to a distant shore, where the spirit counterparts of his earthly possessions will be found useful. The very method of disposing of the dead in a sitting posture gives the idea that he is supposed to be only taking a temporary rest preparatory to rising and continuing his career elsewhere; but these resting-places of the dead were never temples for sacrifice, or for ancestor or any other worship. In the days when these great monolithic remains were erected, towards the end of the period, tribal arrangements may have largely taken the place of the earlier and simpler family associations, and they may therefore very probably form the funeral monuments of tribal chieftains, whose memories would be honoured and perpetuated thereby. The chief's wives and sometimes his children accompanied him, as also one or two faithful followers to act as his companions on the untried road, and the presence of cows' teeth, and rats' bones (which always mark the earlier interments), and the bones of sheep and dogs (which mark the later ones),

point to the fact that propitiation of some sort was in that way offered either to the manes of the departed, or to the malignant spirits of the underworld. But while no definite ideas of worship can be postulated, it is abundantly evident that in those early times all nature was regarded as akin, and in all its multiform variety of manifestation, was looked upon as animated, and each several variety of manifestation was interchangeable with every other. It is sometimes said that neolithic man believed in metempsychosis or the transmigration of souls, and popular folk-lore is adduced to prove the point. For example, in Yorkshire the country people call night-flying white moths "souls"; in Devonshire, in the Oxenham family, their souls are supposed at death to enter into a bird; while in Lincolnshire the soul of a sleeping comrade is supposed to take up its temporary abode in a bee. Similar examples might be multiplied, and all plainly exhibit their origin in the ideas of the old neolithic savages; but those ideas were wider than popular folklore has remembered. Rocks, and stones, and trees, and birds, and beasts, and men were all conceived of as equally alive, and were all interchangeable the one with the other. This is the real origin of totemism, and it was as much the foundation of the religious and social ideas of primitive man in Europe as it was of the Red Indians when they were first discovered, or of the early Semites, who set up sacred stones and trees as the abode of the gods whose life they shared, and with whom they had communion, of which there are numerous examples, as late survivals, in Hebrew story—e.g., the story of Jacob at Bethel—and as it is of the Australians at the present day.

The Australian believes himself to be descended from plant or animal ancestors, who lived in the *Alcheringa* times, the furthest to which his imagination extends, and the particular plant or animal from which he is descended is his totem. Men and women of the same totem must not intermarry, and no intercourse between them is lawful except during the ceremonies that precede marriage for a few days. Each *Alcheringa* ancestor is supposed either to

have gone down into the ground or to have gone up into the sky, as the case may be, but, whichever it was, he or she deposited a *churinga* at their departure, which contained their spirit part. This spirit part is supposed to be re-embodied in the living Australian, to each of whom the proper *churinga* belongs. These *churingas* are both sacred and secret. They are kept in carefully concealed depositories known only to the elders, in gaps or gullies, the rocks and caves near by being covered with mysterious and symbolical drawings. No woman is ever permitted to see them, and no man until he has passed through the ceremonies of initiation which make him a full member of the totem class to which he belongs.

It will be asked, What are these *churingas*? They are small oblong stones decorated with cup-and-ring markings in a variety of patterns, and these patterns reappear in the rock and cave drawings. They represent in a conventional fashion the various totems: one the witchetty grub totem, another the plum-tree, another the kangaroo, and so on; and in some cases footprints appear on the rocks, which are said to represent the tracks of *Alcheringa* ancestors.

Why have we dwelt thus fully upon this? Because every one of these things are found among the remains of neolithic man in Europe. Rocks covered with cup-and-ring markings have long been among the commonplaces and the puzzles of archaeology. They abound everywhere, and have been associated—and perhaps in some cases rightly—with that phallic worship which was at one time world-wide; but we think that the explanation drawn from our Australian parallel is the simpler and the more primitive. Moreover, recent discoveries have made this conclusion more certain, for not only have small oblong stones, exactly corresponding with the Australian *churinga* and decorated in the same way, been found near Dumbarton in Scotland, but in the same neighbourhood where these were found the rocks are covered with the same cup-and-ring markings, and in one instance footprints are depicted in precisely the same position in the picture as in the Australian examples. This evidence of the rocks is incontrovertible, and it points

conclusively to the fact that in the Neolithic Age in Europe man, like his Australian brother to-day, had not advanced beyond the totemistic stage in framing his philosophy of nature.

There are many other points upon which we might dwell in our picture of neolithic man, if space permitted, but we trust the reader will find in what we have written an interesting as it is an accurate description of the mode of life and the habits of thought of our neolithic predecessors.

To sum up, we may be allowed to adapt words which we have used in a similar connection elsewhere. Like his brother in Australia to-day, the man of the later Stone Age in Europe was a savage, and, like him, he possessed rudimentary religious ideas; like him, he was superstitious, and trusted to the potent agency of charms and amulets to protect him from evil spirits, while he was beginning to have some faint notions of worship, and a dim, but plainly manifest, perception or hope of individual immortality in a future life; although some of his amulets and fetishes were hideous, he adorned the rocks amid which he dwelt, as well as his weapons and many of the ornaments of his daily life, with mysterious marks, which were designed with considerable artistic skill, and which, to judge from analogy, were intended to convey the ideas of his totem relationships and descent; but, unlike the Australian, he was not a wanderer. He lived in settled abodes, whether in beehive dwellings situated in a forest clearing, and surrounded with a rough earthwork and palisade, exactly like the Kaffirs to-day; or in stone huts in a hill-fort; or in pile-dwellings, easily defensible in the river or lake, whence he could sally forth in his great canoes for war or fishing. He understood also something of agriculture, and was a good artificer, as far as the rudeness of his tools permitted. On the whole, we think that the modern Briton need not be ashamed of his neolithic ancestor.



The Manor-Lords of Hurstmonceaux.

By S. BEACH CHESTER.

IN the county of Sussex, two leagues from the spot where William the Conqueror landed, sheltered by the downs from the coast winds, stands the ruined castle of Hurstmonceaux. The site occupied by the castle was once a part of the manor of Hurst, granted by the Conqueror to his kinsman Robert, Count of Eu.* Not, however, until 1440 did the castle begin to make its appearance. By that time the estate had passed through several families. In turn a Hurst, a Monceaux (of Monceaux, in Normandy) and a Fienes had been the possessor. And it is to a Fienes, Sir Roger de Fienes, that we owe what we see to-day. This Fienes, or, as he spelt it, Fynes, was a distinguished cavalier, who had accompanied Henry V. to Agincourt in 1415. Subsequently, in 1445, he received the appointment of Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI.; and even arranged for that monarch's marriage with Margaret of Anjou.

To build the castle Flemish workmen were employed, for the fabric was to be of brick, then a novelty in England. The cost of the undertaking amounted to £3,800; in addition to which expense the estate had to be enlarged by 600 acres, the land improved, and the manor freed from the services hitherto paid to the Honour of Hastings.

The knightly builder died, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard Fienes, who married Joane Dacre, grand-daughter of Thomas, sixth Baron Dacre.† At the decease of this nobleman in 1457, the Barony of Dacre devolved upon Joane, her father having predeceased his father. And, in consequence of this, Sir Richard was

* It may not be uninteresting to note that there is a Comte d'Eu even at this late period, in the person of H.R.H. Prince Louis-Philippe-Marie-Ferdinand-Gaston, of Orleans.

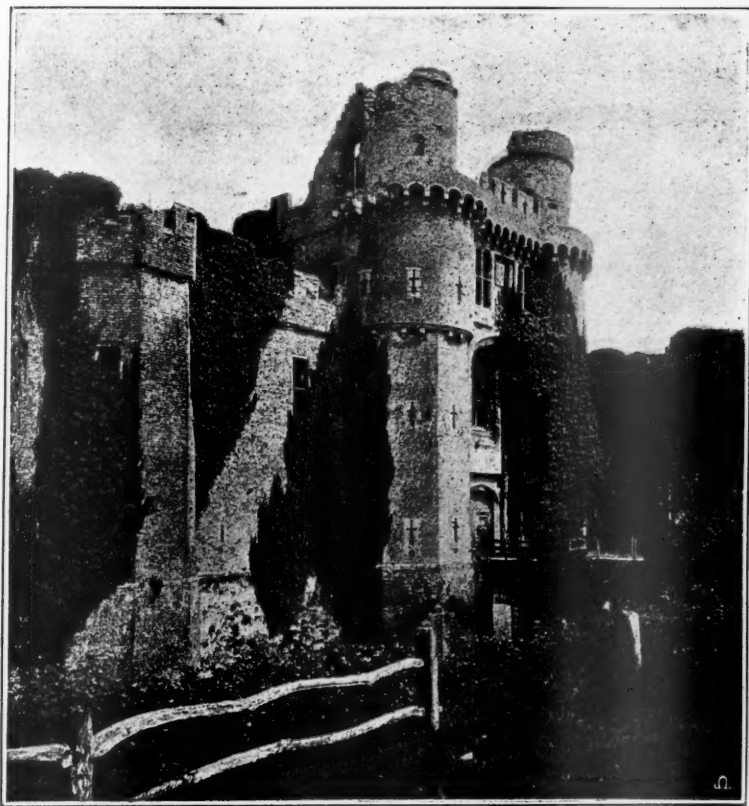
† This Lord Dacre was Chief Forester of Inglewood, in Cumberland. He married Philippa, daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland—a kinsman of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, commonly called "The King-maker."

summoned to Parliament—in right of his wife—as Lord Dacre in 1459. The castle now became a baronial possession.

The new Lord and Lady Dacre did not attain their honours without protest from other members of the family. For Sir Humphrey Dacre, son of the late peer, very

death of the fifth Baron, though it may be added that the Earl of Carlisle now possesses that Barony through a creation of 1661.

In 1484, after having been Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Consort of Edward IV., and a Privy Councillor, Sir Richard Fienes, Baron



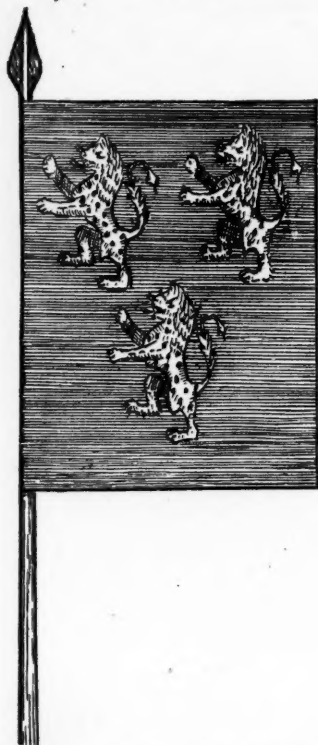
HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE, SUSSEX.

Copyright Photo. by Frith, Ltd.

rightly claimed priority over his niece. However, after lengthy litigation, matters were peacefully settled by Edward IV., who created Sir Humphrey Lord Dacre of Gillesland, at the same time confirming the title of Lord Dacre on Sir Richard and his issue. Sir Humphrey's title, "Dacre of the North," became abeyant in 1569 on the

Dacre, died. He was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, a son of Sir Thomas Fienes, and his wife Alice, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh. This grandson, the eighth Baron, was only twelve years of age at the time of his succession. When Henry, second son of King Henry VII., was created Duke of York, Lord Dacre was made

a Knight of the Bath. Although appointed Constable of Calais, his conduct was far from virtuous. In 1525 he was found guilty of harbouring rogues and felons, and of divers other misdoings, which necessitated his consignment to the Fleet prison. This



THE CARVED BANNER OF ROGER DE FYNES, DISPLAYED ABOVE THE ARCH ON THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE CASTLE.

misguided nobleman, an ancestor of the present writer, died in 1534, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, another minor.

The young Baron was no better than his predecessor; indeed, his ending was distinctly worse. However, with some semblance of success, he began by catering to the Court and its whims. In 1539 he was one of the noblemen who went to Rochester to welcome Anne of Cleves, then newly arrived in England. His share of the

reception was quite successful, and the character of his retinue excellent. But he was not destined to a brilliant future; ruin was rapidly approaching him. And this is the form it came to take:

Some five miles to the west of Hurstmonceaux Castle, and not far from the present highway to Lewes, there stands a mansion, within sight of Hellingly Church: it is known by the name of Horselunges. A field on the Broad Farm, separated by the Cuckmere from this edifice, formed, in Lord Dacre's time, a portion of a deer-park belonging to one Sir Nicholas Pelham,* of Laughton, a place a few miles further west. On the eve of May Day 1541, there went to this park Lord Dacre and a band of chosen comrades. Their intentions were not of the purest, as may be gleaned from the fact that ten days before they "bound themselves by oaths to stand against all the lieges of the King, and to kill any of the King's lieges who might oppose them." Such was the nature of their resolution, which does not appear to be in unison with the result.

At a spot called Pyke-hay, situated in the environment described, one of the parties, into which the raiding band had been divided, fell in with three foresters. A fray ensued, and a forester, named John Busbrigge, was mortally wounded; he died



DACRE KNOT AND BADGE.†

within three days. This catastrophe formed the nucleus of Lord Dacre's misfortune.

* He was M.P. for the county of Sussex; he died in 1560. And it may be added that the present Earl of Chichester descends directly from him.

† The knot is entwined about the Dacre escallop and the "ragged staff" of Beauchamp and Neville. An excellent example of the "ragged staff" appears in the seal of Sir Richard de Beauchamp, K.G., fifth Earl of Warwick, who died A.D. 1439.

Though he himself chanced to be one of the party which *did not* come into contact with the foresters, he was, nevertheless, found guilty of murder by the jury soon after assembled at Maresfield. Three of his companions likewise were found guilty.

In consequence of this finding, Lord Dacre took his stand before a committee of the House of Peers, at Westminster, in the closing days of June. He pleaded "not guilty"; he said that he had intended no harm. He was very sorry for the forester's death, but it had been caused in an accidental struggle. A verdict of acquittal, or any verdict short of murder, seemed impossible. Therefore the Lords persuaded him to withdraw his plea, and trust to the King's clemency. This he consented to do, and they immediately repaired to the Court to intercede in his favour.



ARMS OF DACRE.

The King, however, remained true to his principia. That is to say, he was obdurate in a case where discretion should have ruled. But then it must be remembered that the King was Henry VIII., and decency could not well be expected of such a monarch. The frequency of crimes of violence, His Majesty* considered, required extraordinary measures of repression; if a peasant was to be sent to the gallows for an act into which he might have been tempted by poverty, thoughtlessness could not be admitted as an adequate excuse because the offender was a peer.

The sequence of this argument, if it may be so termed, is discovered in Lord Dacre's execution at Tyburn, on St. Peter's Day. The three other victims of Henry VIII.—Mantel, Frowds, and Roydon—were hung on the same day at St. Thomas Waterings, in

* The title of "Majesty" was introduced by Henry VIII. in preference to "Sovereign Lord Highness," as previous monarchs had been styled.

earlier times a halting-place of pilgrims to Canterbury; it is situated close to the second milestone on the Old Kent Road.

The Baron's title had become forfeited at the time of his attainder, although it may be mentioned that his second son, Gregory,* was restored to all honours by Elizabeth in 1562. In 1573 he, Gregory, was summoned to Parliament; he died in 1594, leaving a widow,† but no issue. Therefore, his sister Margaret, wife of Sampson Lennard, Esq., claimed the Barony, and was allowed it by Commission of James I. in 1604.

Baroness Dacre and her husband acquired some repute on account of the excellence of their cuisine. . . . During their régime they considerably improved the structure of the castle. . . . The Baroness died in 1611, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Henry Lennard, as twelfth Baron. He married Chrisogona Baker, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissenhurst, Kent, by whom he had an only son, Richard. This son, on his father's death in 1616, came into the title and estate. From him they passed, in 1630, to his eldest son, Francis. This nobleman, during the Civil Wars, took the side of Parliament, but opposed the proceedings against the King personally. On the decease of Ranulph Dacre, last heir male of the Lords Dacre of the North, he, Francis, Lord Dacre of the South, laid claim to Gillesland and the rest of the ancient estates in Cumberland. He finally consented, however, to compromise with the Howard family, then in possession. Through this action, he recovered Dacre, situated five miles from Penrith, and divers other manors in Cumberland and Westmoreland. He died in 1662, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, as fifteenth Baron.

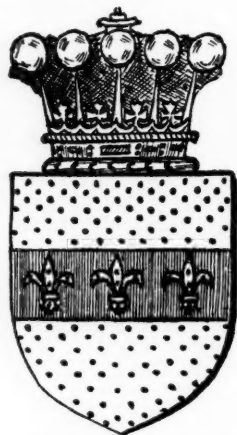
On October 5, 1674, Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, was created Earl of Sussex.‡

* His mother was Mary, daughter of Sir George Nevil, third Baron Bergavenny. Lord Bergavenny was created a Knight of the Bath in the reign of Edward V. He obtained the Garter from Henry VIII., in whose reign he was summoned to Parliament as "George Nevyle de Bergavenny, Chivalier." The present Marquess of Abergavenny is his descendant.

† She founded the Emmanuel Hospital at Westminster.

‡ He died in 1715 without male issue, when the earldom ceased, while the Barony of Dacre fell

He married Lady Anne Palmer, daughter of Charles II., by Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, Duchess of Cleveland. Through extravagance, he was obliged, in 1708, to dispose of Hurstmonceaux Castle,* then one of the finest seats in England. The purchaser was George Naylor, Esq., whose sister was the wife of Dr. Hare, chaplain to the forces under Marlborough. In 1740 the castle came into the possession of Francis, son of Dr. Hare, who had, on his return from the wars, been elevated to several dignities in the Church.



ARMS OF THOMAS LENNARD, EARL OF SUSSEX.

Robert, the half-brother of Francis, in 1775 became the next Lord of the Manor. He was also the Rector of Hurstmonceaux, and Canon of Winchester. His wife, a woman evidently devoid of intellect, had the castle ruthlessly gutted, it being reduced to a mere shell. This was to ensure its loss to her step-sons, Francis and Robert. She succeeded only too well in her criminal desire, as anyone may perceive who visits Hurstmonceaux, now the property of an appreciative antiquary.

into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs. The younger of these, Lady Anne Lennard, eventually became Baroness Dacre. But the Dacre connection with Hurstmonceaux having ended, there is nothing more to be said of that family, excepting, perhaps, that the title is now borne by Viscount Hampden, he being twenty-fourth Baron Dacre.

* It realized the sum of £38,215.

Diary of Journeys in England, and between Ireland and England in 1761 and 1762.

BY MR. GEORGE BOWLES.

(Concluded from p. 346.)

[We omit the rest of the journey to Chester. It is simply a record of distances and charges, as shown in the concluding part of the last section printed.—ED.]

SPENT the next day in viewing every thing curious in this ancient city [Chester], and finding it very precarious to wait for a ship at Park gate bound to Dublin, hired horses here for Holyhead in the Isle of Anglesea, distance from Chester 91 miles. By great difficulty hired five horses for ourselves, Guide & baggage, & in company with Lieut. Abbott of the marines who here joined us set out from Chester at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. Bill at Chester at the Coach & Horses £1 : 1 : 0, & paid 17 shillings apiece for every horse. At 11 o'clock arrived at Holywell a pretty large Town in Flintshire in North Wales, distance from Chester 20 miles; breakfasted here, bill 5. 0, and arrived at night at a small town in Denbighshire called Rudland, 15 miles from Holywell, a bad road almost impassable.

"Supped at this miserable place & at 11 o'clock having passed over a dangerous ferry arrived at Conway, a walled [town] & formerly a place of great Strength, but now falling to decay. [It] is a seaport town distance from Rudland 16 miles, and is the capital of Carnarvon shire, breakfasted here (bill 4. 4.) & arrived in the evening at Bangor, a bishops see, distance from Conway 20 miles, a very dangerous road over steep and craggy mountains whose summits seem to touch the clouds, and fords where the tide coming in always with vast rapidity makes them often prove fatal to the unhappy passengers.

"Crossing over the channell which at Bangor divides Wales from the Isle of Anglesea we this night arrived at Portwithis in this Island. Here we supped & lay (bill 9. 0) and at 12 Fryday morn: arrived at the half way house 12 miles & a half distance from

Portwithis. Breakfasted here (bill 2. 6.) and at four the evening arrived at Holyhead 12 miles and a half distance from the half way house & 91 measured miles from Chester. Lay here this night & at four o'clock Saturday evening embarked on board the Besborough packet boat, Capt. Richd. Taylor, and immediately weighing anchor stood out to sea. At 12 o'clock at night having a fine gale of wind at North east saw the light house on the hill of Howth, and at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning came to an anchor in Pool Beg in Dublin harbour, distance from Holyhead 20 leagues.

"Stayed in Dublin with the Worthy Major Cane who introduced me at the Castle &c. & seldom ever parted from me till I set out from thence which was Thursday Morning at Seven o'clock.

"Thursday the 10th of December set out in the Kilkenny Stage from the Robin Hood in Dame Street, paid 14 Shillings for the run to Kilkenny, & 5. 8. for baggage; breakfasted this morning at the Black Horse in Johnstown (bill 1. 6.) distance from Dublin 12½ miles, rid through Naas, baited at Kilcullen bridge 20 miles from Dublin & proceeded to Timolin a small town in the County of Kildare where I lay (bill 5. 5.). Fryday morn at Seven set out from Timolin and going thro Carlow Town, Castledermot &c. arrived about 12 at noon at a small town in the County of Carlow called Leighlinbridge, distance from Dublin 44 miles; breakfasted here (bill 1. 5.) & about six in the evening arrived at the City of Kilkenny, distance from Dublin 56 miles. Having staid with Mr. Charters for two days who treated me with great affection, set out from Kilkenny on Monday morning, lay that night at Clonmell, and Tuesday evening the 15th day of December 1761 at 3 o'clock arrived in Youghal, being absent from this Town just Three Months and 16 days, which concludes this part of my Journal.

"*Sit Gloria Deo.*"

PART II.

"On Fryday Morning, the 19th day of February, 1762, I set out from Tallow and arrived at Callen, a small town in the County of Kilkenny, on my way to England, having rec^d an Order from the War Office to join

my Regiment without delay, now at winter Quarters in Burgholtshannon in the Prussian Country of Ravensberghe.

"Saturday Morning I came to Kilkenny and by the desire of Major Cane of the Royal Dragoons, went on Monday morning to Donaghmore, a small Town in the Queen's County, there to treat with Cornet Kirwan of the same reg^t about an Exch^e of Commissions which he had signified a desire of some time before to the Major & had actually come to Kilkenny the Sunday before in order to meet me. Staid this night & most of the following at the Barracks and have made the Exch^e on Conditional Terms, viz., having a Month allowed me to retract should it not be agreeable to my Friends in England, or that I am out of danger of being broke on a Peace by getting the Seniority of two of our cornets, or that I am obliged to join the Corps in Germany. These being the Conditional articles of our Agreem^t which is immediately to take place, should the above be otherwise than here expressed.

"Having compleated this affair to our Mutual Satisfaction & imparted it to my Worthy Friend the Major, on acc^t of whom I was inclined to an Exch^e & taking a tender farewell both of him, & my worthy Relations Mr. and Mrs. Charters, Mr. Jos. Delehay, &c. both of whom kindly accompanied me so far on my Journey, & having from thence wrote to my Brother to join me in London with my Baggage &c, without delay left Kilkenny on Thursday Morn, & baiting at the Royal Oaks, dining at Carlow, lying at Timolin this night in the County of Kildare distanced from Kilkenny 31 miles.

"Fryday Morning, set out from Timolin & breakfasting at Johnstown arrived in Dublin at four this Evening.

"Saturday Morning waited on Lord Grandison at his house in Suffolk Street. His Lords^p received me very politely, & has promised me his interest and protection, & desires me never to use any ceremony when I think he can be of service to me, & recommends my continuing for some time on the English Establishment, & desires I may wait on the L^d Lieut. when he arrives in London which will be in April, his Lordship taking it upon him to excuse my non attendance on his Excellency, as I have left

my Regimentals behind me. Went to see Mr. Hunt, who proposed an Exch^e with an Officer in the 8th Reg^t who I believe is his son, but which I rejected.

"On Monday at one in the Morning came on board the Besborough Pacquett boat, Capt. Richd. Taylor, lying at Pool Beg in Dublin Harbour, it being the first day of March 1762. At half after One we weighed, sailed with the Wind at North west, & had at four run above half our passage; but the Wind at that time coming about to the East, & blowing very hard drove us back to the Hill of Howth where we were in danger of being stranded, and was obliged all this day to tack it but with very little success. At Night the Wind changing a little to the Northward and still to blow almost a Storm, drove us a great way to the Southward, having found ourselves in the morning over-nigh the high lands of Dungarvan, where we were obliged to beat the Seas this day & the following night. The next morning at ten made the Welch shore which proved to be part of Caernarvon Shire, & could now plainly see the Welch & Wicklow Mountains both covered with Snow, & seeming to vie with each other. The storm still continuing and our provisions sensibly diminishing obliged the Captain to endeavour to land at a small town in this Shire called Portaelune, but was beat off after having (three times in vain) attempted it. This & the prospect of still continuing at Sea where nothing could be got not a little alarmed the passengers who were many in number as well as the Ships Company, the oldest of whom never remembered to be so long on their passage before. But it pleased God this night, that the Wind changed entirely in our favour, so that at five o'Clock on Thursday Morning we came to an anchor in the harbour of Holyhead, after a most tedious passage of 75 hours.

"Having immediately landed I set up at the principal inn in this small town, a place of no trade, but a great thoroughfare for Gent: going to or from Ireland on acc^t of its neighbourhood to Dublin, the distance from land to land being but 20 leagues. . . .

"Having staid but a short time here barely to refresh me, & write a few letters to my friends advising them of my arrival, hired

horses at this place for Chester, distanced from hence 91 miles; and setting out from thence about nine, arrived at one at the Ferry, which divides this Island from Wales, called by the natives Portwithis; which having passed over tho' not without some danger (the boat being small & the Weather tempestuous) we arrived at the Town of Bangor at two o'Clock. Bangor is a small Town in Caernarvon Shire distanced from Holyhead 26 miles, nothing remarkable but its being a Bishops See and has a handsome Cathedral.

"Having baited our horses here set out, & in about two hours having first passed a most dangerous ford, we arrived at the Foot of that Mountain called by the Natives, Penmaenmawr, whose summit seemed to pierce the Clouds; and the thought of ascending which made us shudder. I could not but notice an inscription on the sign of a paltry alehouse just before you ascend; said to be wrote by Dean Swift in one of his peregrinations to or from Ireland, viz,

"Before this Mountain you do Pass,
Step in & take a cheerful Glass
Or down the precipice you may fall
And then you are gone for good & all.

And indeed the Dean gave the Public good advice to render them insensible of the imminent danger they are in while passing. Nothing can certainly outdo this Mountain for height and danger, a Wall indeed supports you from falling down the precipice, but the continual dread you are in least the jagged points of the Mountain, they lying in a tottering condition above you, should fall & crush you to pieces, the dread of which renders this part of your Journey not very entertaining. Having at last surmounted this Alps of Wales, we rid for almost an hour on a fine Strand, and turning a little more east, crossing a most wretched country, we got into a small spot surrounded on all sides by inaccessible Mountains, save a narrow defile by which we passed thro', the wretched aspect of which induced us to christen it the Vally of Despair: which having at last passed thro' heartily Jaded, hungry and tired with the adventures of this troublesome [journey] my fellow travellers & I came into the little town of Conway about an hour after Sunset.

"Conway, a place formerly of great Strength & one of the Strongholds of Owen Glendowr, Prince of North Wales, is a small walled town on the extremity of Caernarvon Shire the river here dividing it from Denbigh Shire, is a place of no trade tho' on acct. of its neighbourhood to the Sea vastly convenient. Ships of 200 Tons burthen could anchor within a Pistol Shot of the Walls. In this place we took up our quarters for this night, and never saw so much beauty blended with innocence as in the Daughter of our hostess, scarcely seventeen and beautifull as an Angel, her name Kitty Jones. As soon as morning dawned we left this town & our Welch Beauty who by her sweet deportment had captivated us all, with regret, & passing the river in a large boat was landed in Denbighshire, and rid Sixteen Miles over an ugly causeway till we came to a small town in this shire called Rhydland, where having breakfasted & diverted ourselves for some time with a Welch Harper, we arrived at Noon at Holywell in Flytshire distanced from Rhydland 9 miles. Holywell is the largest & best built Town I have seen in North Wales; remarkable over England on acct. of its medicinal Wells dedicated to St. Winifred. . . . The Well is well worth a Traveller's curiosity to see. You descend into it by twelve stone steps, adjacent to which is a basin that holds about two hundred tuns of water; above it is built a fine dome in which are hung up the crutches &c. of those who have recd benefit by drinking or bathing. The quantity of water it throws up is prodigious, being One hundred Tuns in the space of a Minute, which turns three Mills just by besides several others adjacent, & seems like a great Chaldron of boiling water, always in motion; the water is of it self of a soft nature neither hot nor cold, & is very pleasant to drink; and if our Guide tells truth has performed several very surprising cures.

"The Well where you bath is floored with stone surrounded with pillars on which stands a neat Chapel dedicated to St. Winifred but now turned into a Protestant School.

"However to supply the loss of this Chapel, the Roman Catholics have chapells erected almost in every inn for the devotion of the Pilgrims that flock thither from all

the popish parts of England. In every inn here you meet with a Priest habited like Country Gent: & very good Companions. At the inn I dined there was one who had been marked out to me, & to whom I was particularly civil at dinner; but finding by my conversation I was not one of his set, he drank & swore like a Dragoon on purpose as I imagined to disguise himself.

"In North Wales they speak nothing but Welsh & if a stranger should lose his way in this country, its ten to one if he meets with one that hath English enough to set him right; if you ask them a question their answer is Dime Salsenach, or I cannot speak Saxon or English. Their bibles are all printed in Welsh in our character so that you can read but not understand them. They retain several of the popish customs; for on Sunday after morning service the whole parish go to football till the afternoon service begins & then they go to the Alehouse & play at all manner of games; which Alehouse is often kept by the Parson for their livings are very small. They have also offerings at funerals which is one of the greatest perquisites the parson hath. When the body is deposited in the church, during the burial service every person invited to the funeral lays a piece of money upon the altar to defray the dead persons charges to the Other World, which after the ceremony is over the Parson puts in his Pockett.

"Having set out from Holywell after dinner, I arrived at the City of Chester at nightfall distanced from Holywell 20 miles thro' a Country appearing the more pleasant the nearer you approach England. . . .

"Being obliged to wait here two days for the conveniency of going to London in the Machine, I amused myself Fryday night at the Assembly which is held here once a week & frequently by many people of fashion. I had the pleasure of dancing with a very agreeable Young Lady till Twelve o'Clock & who by the oddest accident in the world I the Sunday following found to be a namesake & perhaps a relation. The next day being Saturday & market day, I was particularly pleased to see the Welsh Ladies come into market in their laced hats, their hair hanging round their Shoulders, and blue and scarlet clokes many of them with a Grey-

hound in a string in their hands. This evening I went to the playhouse (a large commodious building) where I saw Tamerlane performed by a set of Strollers. The next day being Sunday, went to the Cathedral, where by mere chance I happened to be shewed by the Sexton into the same pew in which my late charming partner sat, where having renewed our acquaintance & she politely accomodating me with her prayer-book, I found the name of Mary Bowles wrote in it, which proved to be her name. And I confessing mine our acquaintance was converted into a relationship & a nearer tie of friendship. I had the pleasure of spending the remainder of this day with her at her fathers, a Gent: of good fortune near the town, & it was with regret I parted with them at eleven at night, not before I assured them, should fortune bring me once more to these parts, not to fail visiting them.

"This night at twelve we set out for London in the Machine, and at four arrived at Whitchurch where is a very fine Church, as I was informed built by the Earl of Bridge Water; breakfasting here we arrived about two at Stafford the Capital of Stafford shire, nothing here remarkable, and in two hours came into the famous City of Litchfield. . . .

"Having dined here & got a fresh relay of horses we set out from hence and in half an hours ride arrived at a pleasant seat belonging to Mr. Hacket of the founder of which I was told a pleasant story. This Gent: (who was at that time Dean of Litchfield) upon a Vacancy of the Bishoprick which happened in King Charles the Second's reign, went up to London with many other Candidates to put in for the Bishoprick. He applied to the Dutchess of Portsmouth, who told him that his pretensions were so good, that he could not miss of it. 'Madam,' says he, 'I'll lay Your Grace a 1000 Guineas I shan't get it for all that.' She came into it, & went & told the King of her Wager, who answered, 'God's fish! I did not at all think of him for it; but however you must not lose your wager,' by which means he succeeded to it & purchasing this Estate built this fine seat which is well worth of being seen. In two hours from hence we got to Coleshill a fine Village lying on the ascent of a hill from whence you have a delicious prospect of the adjacent country, in which you see several

fine Seats; and a little farther on we got to Meridan famous over England for its fine Ale. Here is an Inn the finest I saw in England built in the Modern taste like a Nobleman's Seat. In six miles more we arrived late at night at Coventry having this day travelled just 91 miles. Coventry is a very large, but ill built dirty City, consisting mostly of old buildings; the Market place is spacious & its Cross in the Middle the finest in England; it is adorned with the Statues of most of the English Kings as big as the life. There are several good Churches in it. The Cathedral is large but not handsome, the Spires are very high built of freestone & are a great ornament to the City: there are as many Malting houses as Churches & the dissenters of this place make a good figure. Their trade consists in weaving silk, great quantities of which they weekly send up to London. The greatest piece of Curiosity in Coventry is the figure of a Taylor looking out of a Window; he is dressed in a blue Coat trimmed with Silver, a black que wig, & a great laced hat, the occasion of which as recorded is this."

[The diarist here relates the Godiva legend.]

"The Coachman allowing us but a very little time to refresh after our long Journey, we set out from hence at two in the Morning; at eight we reached the town of Towcester in Warwickshire, & passing thro Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, &c. arrived at three o'clock at the town of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, where we dined, & passing over Finchly Common by daylight came into London at seven o'clock in the evening, Tuesday the 19th March, 1762, & put up at the George Inn, Aldermanbury, being just 18 days on my Journey."



An Indian Child's Burial in Assinibioia.

By A. H. BALL, B.A.,
of Maple Creek, Assinibioia.



LAST Easter I was stopping with a friend at Medicine Hat, a town of some three or four thousand inhabitants, situated in the centre of a great ranching district, some 2,100

miles west of Montreal, and about 800 east of Vancouver. On the Good Friday morning my friend S—— and I wheeled out over the hills that form the slope to the great Saskatchewan River, at this point a quarter of a mile wide, and out over the rolling prairie for some five or six miles. On our return we noticed in the distance a hill-top—the highest in the neighbourhood—covered with human beings. We were puzzled to account for such a gathering on such a spot, and determined to try to find out the meaning of the assembly. So we stacked our bicycles a short distance from the trail, and made for the hill. It was a piece of rough climbing, much like what our soldiers in South Africa have been obliged to go through—"over kopjes and through dongas," jumping, climbing, scrambling, till we reached the summit and quickly drew near the company there gathered together.

They were Indians, who formed the advance party of an Indian funeral. When we approached they motioned us to go away, and I was quite willing to go, but S—— meant to see the thing out. The other side of the hill, by the way, was a precipice, falling sheer into a creek several hundred feet down.

I felt a little sensitive about staying when I saw the sad faces of the "nichés" (Indian "braves"), and realized their desire for our absence; but when we offered a twenty-five cent piece to the spokesman of the party, he pocketed the money and swallowed his pride.

Presently round a ravine and up the hill-side the funeral procession slowly wound its way. The hearse was a shaky old buckboard drawn by a shakier, older Indian pony, and steadied by the shakiest, oldest Indian chief I ever saw. There followed the father and mother of the dead child, stripped of all the gaudy finery an Indian loves so well. Behind them came a couple who seemed to be the aunt and uncle of the child. As they approached the grave—a square hole, 2 feet deep, on the highest point of the hill—the other "nichés" drew back.

The papoose was taken from the buckboard and placed on the sloping ground near the grave. It was wrapped in the best the Indians had—bright blankets and beaded cloth. Then one of the men drew the

blanket aside from the face of the child, and the father and mother and aunt came forward and in turn kissed it, the mother passionately stroking and hugging the unresponsive limbs, and all wailing terribly. It was heart-sickening to listen to them. An Indian wail is never forgotten. It is pitiful—of the tone of the human and the demonic together—*weird, but pitiful.*

While this was happening, two or three "nichés" gathered a particular kind of dry grass from the hill-side, and sprinkled it over the bottom of the grave; next a blanket was spread over the mouth of it, and pegged down at four corners. The child, all wrapped up again, was placed in this, the pegs were taken out, the body lowered, and the blanket folded over. Then by the side of the child they placed most tenderly its little playthings—a little tin cart, an iron dish, a few blocks—just as loving hands once did for the dead children of ancient Greece and Rome, and world-old Egypt. All this was done by big, strong Indian fellows under the eye of their chief, all dressed in sombre clothing, and all too proud to accept the treaty-money of the Canadian Government, preferring to the reserved lands a roving life of poverty, hunger, and disease.

They next placed poles lengthwise over the corpse, a foot above it—thus leaving it in a vault—and spread a new blanket over the whole, fastening it with twenty-four pegs, and then threw on the earth which had been taken out of the grave.

Not a word had been spoken. While the burial was progressing a mild-faced "niché" moved over to the father, and stroked him on the forehead and cheeks. Another put a well-lighted pipe of tobacco to his lips. The father ceased wailing, and began smoking quickly. No attention was paid to the mother, who sat with her head buried in her hands sobbing most piteously.

When the earth was heaped up over the grave, we descended the hill-side, the funeral party going away in the buckboard and a waggon, and my friend and I some time later bringing up the rear with our bicycles.



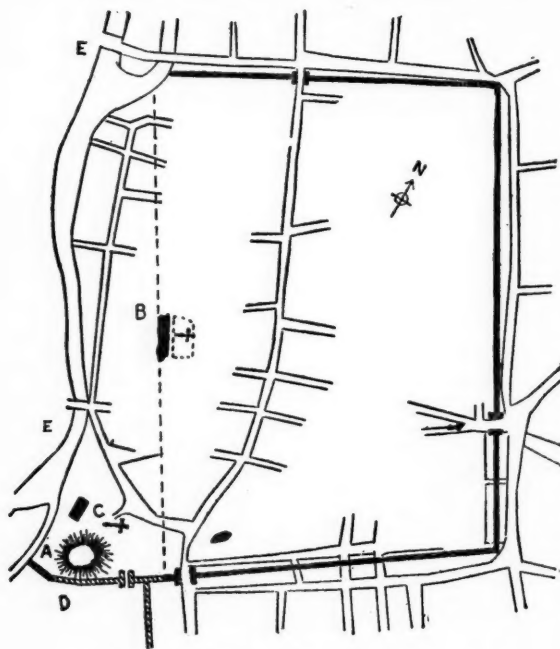
The Burh at Leicester.

By I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

A. 918. In this year, with God's aid, in the early part of the year, she got into her power, by treaty, the burh at Leicester.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.



HIS extract refers to one of the exploits of that remarkable woman Ethelfled, "Lady of the Mercians," who, in her continued contest with the Danish army, contributed largely to the success of her brother Edward, the King. The



The hatched line indicates Norman or later walls.
A, Castle mound; B, Jewry wall; C, Castle Bailey; D, part of outer Bailey, known as the Newarke; E, the river Soar.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells of her victories and mentions numerous places at which she built castles; but in one respect this entry is unique—the word *gesibsumlice* is used; this word Thorpe* translates "peacefully," other translators say "by treaty."

* *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 1861, vol. ii., p. 81.

Were it not that *burh* is sometimes used in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* to signify a fortified town as well as a fortress, the use of the word *gesibsumlice* would help materially to answer the question, By what people was the castle-mound at Leicester raised?

Fully recognising that the information upon which an opinion can be based leaves room for divergence of opinion, we may yet venture to attempt an answer to the question.

For those who are not familiar with Leicester it may be well to give a plan.

The dark line shows the generally admitted course of the Roman Walls of *Ratae*. Stukeley* and some others considered the wall on the south was continued to the water-side, no western wall being constructed; but the general opinion of modern investigators is, that a west wall existed, that it followed the course indicated by the dotted line, and that the fragment, now happily preserved, known as the Jewry wall formed part thereof, being probably a portion of the western gateway.

Presuming this west wall to have existed, as seems to be the case,† it will be seen that the mound-fortress was just outside the town wall, a position which at once negatives the theory that the mound is pre-Roman, and destroys the picturesque legend which associated it with the mystical King Lear, a legend which perhaps arose from the British name of the river—the Leir.

We cannot imagine the Roman military authorities, masters of the art of castrametation, leaving a height of this description to dominate their defences.

Dismissing the theory that the mound-fortress was in existence during the Roman period, we have to ask which of three peoples may have constructed it—the Saxon, the Danish, or the Norman?

The early Saxons‡ are not likely to have had part in such a work; their method apparently was to sweep away the fighting men, those who perished not by the sword being driven westward and northward, leaving few inhabitants within the ruined Roman

* See plan of Leicester in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 1776.

† See *Leicestershire Arch. Trans.*, vol. i., p. 303.

‡ The name Saxon is used in a general sense, comprehending Jutes, Saxons, Angles, etc.

walls of the towns, which were left to be occupied by the conquerors as at Leicester, or slighted by them as at *Uriconium*; thus no necessity arose for early Saxons to create a dominating fort to overawe the inhabitants.

We find scarce anything relating to castle-making in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* till we arrive at the terrible struggles between Saxons and Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries; then we have abundant references to the working of fortresses.

The Danes got possession of Leicester about A.D. 874, when they drove the Mercian King, Burhred, over sea, and subdued his land, but we are not led to suppose they massacred or exiled the inhabitants.

Did they erect this water-side fort to enable them to take and dominate Leicester?

The Danes came by inland water-ways, pushing up the rivers from the coast, rivers not confined to their narrow beds as they mostly are now, but stretching over the valleys, forming shallow lagoons and reaches over which the light-draught Danish war-vessels could pass; and as they came the warriors seem to have thrown up earthen forts, sometimes forts of mere rampart and ditch, as their work at Shobury on the Thames, sometimes of mounds with or without base courts, as at Rochester, Lincoln, Stamford, Derby and elsewhere, often beside rivers which, like the Soar at Leicester, find their way to the east of England.

The settlement of the Danish conquerors in a Saxon town necessitated a fortress for their protection from hostile neighbours, and a castle of some description is found to have existed at nearly every town which they are recorded to have conquered. If they had none at Leicester, the case would be remarkable.

In all Leicester there is no trace of earthen ramparts or work indicative of an early fort, save on the site under consideration, nor (apart from the Roman town walls) is there tradition, or record, or chronicle evidence of any other early work.

It is the fond belief of some good Leicester folk that Ethelfled erected the castle-mound when in 918 she got possession of the place after its forty-four years of Danish occupation; this belief it is difficult

to reconcile with the necessity for a castle's existence previously, and we suggest that the *burh* of our text must be taken to refer to the mound-fortress.

One may imagine that if Ethelfled added other works to the Danish mound, she made a timber-defended bailey on the north, within which was afterwards situated the first church of St. Mary, referred to as being *intra castrum*.

A Norman origin is claimed and probably rightly so, for many of the moated forts of the "mound and base-court" type, but, though occupied and enlarged by them, we can find no evidence that they threw up this fortress.

Had Norman military architects chosen the position for the castle, they would assuredly not have selected a position down by the river if the primary object was to keep the Saxon inhabitants in subjection, nor was the river Soar at that late period likely to prove a water way for the approach of an enemy to be guarded against.

The mound apparently was not furnished with a stone-walled base-court, or bailey, till the Normans had appropriated the place; then we find them at some period making a walled inclosure or bailey, following, perhaps, the course of older timber-defended lines on the north to be succeeded by the Newarke on the south in the fourteenth century; meanwhile the old timber defences of the high mound had been removed and a stone tower in the form of a shell-keep substituted.

Some have doubted whether the mound was ever furnished with a stone keep, as the principal portion of the Norman castle seems to have been built in the bailey, where a little yet remains; but there seems to have been masonry on the mound which would be more in evidence now but that the summit was reduced by twenty or thirty feet and the area levelled in the eighteenth century.*

Included in the area of the castle bailey is the church of St. Mary de Castro. Viewing its beautiful twelfth-century architecture, one cannot but regret the vandalism which has deprived us from seeing the castle architecture of the same period.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say more to show that a castle existed prior to Norman

* Thompson, *Account of Leicester Castle*, 1859.

days, but we may mention Leland's statement:*

There was afore the Conquest a Collegiate Chirch of Prebends *intra castrum*. . . . a new Chirch of the Residew of the old Prebendes was erectid withoute the castelle, and dedicate to *S. Marie* as the olde was.

We may, we believe, safely say that the castle existed prior to Norman William's advent, that Ethelfled had little to do with it, and that it is to the Danish army we owe the mound—all that remains of the fortress referred to in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as the *burh at Legerceastre*.



Prisoners of War in England a Century Ago.

BY THE REV. G. N. GODWIN, B.D.

(Continued from p. 246.)

IN the year 1800 bread was excessively dear, and the large quantity required for the prisoners still farther raised the price. In December, 1799, there were 25,646 prisoners thus thrown upon our hands, whilst in France there were 1,470 English prisoners, and 890 Russians captured in Holland, for whom our Governments provided for a whole year. During the year 1800 England spent half a million upon the maintenance of healthy prisoners, and £90,000 upon those that were sick, besides releasing hosts of broken-down men without exchange. Bonaparte refused to clothe the French prisoners, despite a long correspondence, and the great misery and many deaths which ensued cannot justly be laid to the charge of England. She in the meantime clothed all her own prisoners in France. At Christmas, 1800, there was an extreme want of clothing amongst all the prisoners throughout England, and little less than £2,000,000 was due from France for their support. The King "ordered one of the Commissioners for Prisoners of War to visit all depots and

prison ships, so as to clothe them before the rigours of the season shall come on." In 1804 it was reported that "the Frenchmen at Plymouth have plenty of bread, beef and beer." During the same year it was ordered that the Spanish prisoners should be supplied with warm clothing, fresh provisions, and vegetables of every kind, and that the Spanish officers should receive their pay until the conclusion of peace.

Dartmoor Prison was originally built for prisoners of war. Those imprisoned there were exceptionally healthy, and received a daily ration of 1½ lbs. of bread, ½ lb. of boiled beef, the same weight of cabbage, with a proportion of soup and small beer. Work from sunrise to sunset was voluntary at Dartmoor, and paid for at the rate of from 4d. to 6d. per diem. In May, 1814, 100 head of cattle were required weekly for the 21,000 prisoners near Portsmouth.

Much as Napoleon railed at and complained of our treatment of these men, yet it was he who persistently resisted every proposal for an exchange of prisoners on anything like fair terms, yet never remitted a farthing for their maintenance. He thus left the whole helpless multitude to starve or to be a burden on the British Government, which, on the contrary, regularly remitted the whole cost of the support of the English captives in France to the Imperial authorities. The prisoners were sometimes surprisingly healthy, though oftentimes sickly. At one time there were only 321 in hospital out of 45,939 in confinement, whilst out of 2,710 on parole, no less than 165 were on the sick-list.

A committee was appointed by the prisoners by a majority of votes for the promulgation of any general or private regulations which unforeseen circumstances might render necessary, and also for the settlement of any differences between the prisoners. But in serious questions, such as those of murder or theft, all that the committee could do was to convene a general assembly, the culprit being tried by the whole body of his comrades. Sentences were for the most part severe, and as no one possessed the right of pardon, they were always carried out to the letter. Sometimes there was a good deal of savagery displayed. In November, 1796,

* Hearne's Leland. *Itinerary*, i. 16.

the prisoners "on board the *Hero* prison ship, lying off Gillingham, detected a thief in their midst. They tied him down to a ring, and flogged him most unmercifully. Then they trampled upon him, and the man absolutely expired under their barbarous treatment." Duels were of constant occurrence. No fewer than 130 were fought at Stapleton Prison, near Bristol, within three years amongst an average of not more than 5,500 prisoners. A subscription could always be got up to hire weapons for a deadly duel. The good and venerable Bishop of Moulins, who acted as voluntary chaplain at Norman Cross Prison, near Peterborough, did much to check duelling and cruelty among his flock. Two officers on parole at Reading, being only able to procure one fowling-piece, took alternate shots at one another at about 50 yards until one of them was seriously wounded, when the other carried him upon his back to his lodgings. One evening at Stapleton a naval and military officer quarrelled over a game of marbles. They fought next morning in the chapel with pieces of iron fastened on the points of wooden foils. The aggressor was killed, the survivor being tried for murder and acquitted. Duels were often fought with two scissor-blades fastened to sticks about a yard long. In fact, any lethal weapon which could be procured was made to serve their purpose. A Danish Captain gave up a prisoner who in escaping had taken refuge on board his vessel, which was then lying in Portsmouth Harbour. A few years afterwards he himself was sent as a prisoner on board one of the hulks at Portsmouth. He was recognised by the man whom he had surrendered, and the whole body of prisoners made his life so unendurable that he committed suicide by taking verdigris.

Some of the prisoners were accomplished forgers of £1 Bank of England and local notes. The imitations were neatly executed, and were not easily detected. "If the hand is wetted and rubbed hard on the figured part of the note, the whole will become confused, if the note is bad, for in such the India ink has not been mixed with that oil which renders those of the good notes durable, after being so wetted and rubbed. This is the case with those forged by the

French prisoners." A large bundle of these forged notes was picked up by a boy on Weovil Common. Great numbers of them were circulated at Gosport through the medium of soldiers on guard at Forton. Those who passed forged notes at Plymouth received a commission of 1s. for every £1 note put into circulation, and a further allowance of £2 if they succeeded in passing twelve notes. The forgers were in the habit of rubbing down one of the old 1-oz. penny pieces to a level surface, and then cutting on it the Government stamp for the local notes. One prisoner, François Dutard, was sentenced to death for this offence, but his sentence was commuted to two years' imprisonment at Winchester. Plenty of counterfeit seven-shilling pieces owed their origin to French ingenuity. But worse crimes than these were committed from time to time.

In September, 1812, three French officers, all natives of St. Malo, escaped from Forton Prison and hired a boat to go to Spithead. When they were about a quarter of a mile beyond the Blockhouse Fort, they offered the boatman, George Brothers, £20 either to take them to France or to put them on board a French fishing-boat. Brothers refused to do either of these things, and when they tried to seize his boat he struck one of them with a stretcher. Thereupon they stabbed and killed him with a shoemaker's knife and a triangular file, and hoisted sail for France. But the struggle had been observed by an officer of H.M.S. *Centaur*. Chase was given, and owing to their not knowing how to navigate their boat they were come up with about 7 p.m., two hours after the murder, off Chichester Shoals, and, in spite of their resistance, were overpowered and brought back. Brothers' funeral was largely attended. The French prisoners at Forton subscribed £60 for his widow, and the guilty men were executed at Winchester.

Amongst the seven or eight thousand prisoners at Portchester there were many striking characters. There were prime seamen and soldiers taken on board ships of war and privateers, or captured in the expeditions to Ireland, Wales, and Egypt. Hundreds of negroes from the French West

Indian Islands perished during a severe winter, whilst others were crippled for life. Many a royalist from La Vendée was captured on board a privateer. Dutch seamen taken at Camperdown were quartered apart from the Frenchmen in the great tower of the castle, and many of them entered our service. The Republican soldiers captured in Ireland found their way hither, as did also the force of galley-slaves who were landed at Fishguard, in Wales. They were ordered to be kept apart from the rest, their countrymen bearing them no goodwill. Stately, white-haired General Tate, their leader, was utterly ashamed of them. The black General, Marienier, who could not write his own name, was shut up here with his four sable wives. Tallien, who brought about the death of 711 royalists at Auray, was an inmate for a short time, as was also General Baraguay d'Hilliers. Mdle. d'Esperoux married an Englishman of position.

Guarding the prisoners was not without danger. On September 15, 1798, the Portsmouth Cavalry were on duty two whole nights at Portchester fearing lest the prisoners should break out. A prisoner threw a stone at a sentry, who fired at him and missed him. Just a week later Thomas Perker, of the North Gloucester Regiment, was mistaken for a prisoner through not giving the countersign, and was shot by Joseph Peters, of the Shropshire Militia, who was committed to gaol by Coroner James Grigg, Gent. On May 19, 1788 "about fifty French prisoners were detected trying to undermine the walls of Portchester Castle."

"1794.—On Sunday last (September 14) the prisoners in the third ward of Portchester Castle made an attempt to escape by undermining. They had dug 9 feet down, nearly to the foundation of the old castle walls, in consequence of which 480 are put on half-allowance for forty days. Some few of them are daily entering for the corps under Lord Moira."

On February 17, 1797, there was a riot at Portchester. A large hole to the outside of the castle was nearly completed, when information was given by a traitor. The officers on guard went with some soldiers in the evening when the prisoners were locked up, "and some men were taken out

of the subterraneous passage." Another alarm was shortly afterwards given, as a "prisoner was caught escaping through a broken part of the walls of the castle." The prisoners, being disappointed, were riotous and refractory all night. They kept candles burning, and sang Republican songs, until ball cartridge was fired in amongst them, causing order and silence for a short time. Next day "disorder and tumult again prevailed." The sentries on duty were insulted, "and one man trying to get out through one of the ventilators at the top of the building was shot through the back, not mortally. The ball was stopped by the shoulder-blade and went out at the neck. Very soon after more provocation was given, and Augustine Bonnette, taken in the West Indies on board the frigate *Le Jacobin*, was shot through the heart. The coroner's verdict was 'Justifiable homicide.'"

Once outside the prison walls, their fate was still uncertain. In 1783 Jacob Sac, a Dutch prisoner, escaped and reached London, but no Dutch ship would give him a passage unless he joined the crew or paid half a guinea. He came back to prison "smartly dressed, with a pair of boots on and a ruffled shirt." On October 12, 1799, six French prisoners from Portchester were found drowned in Portsmouth Harbour, with their clothes tied in bundles on their backs. A seventh fugitive was retaken. On August 31, 1803, three Frenchmen seized a boat at Dover and escaped to France, after which the guards on the beach and at the pier-head were doubled. On September 27 of that year four others were not so fortunate, being retaken in a wood near Southampton.

A seaman named François Dufresne was perpetually escaping, either for mischief or for trifling wagers. He once went to London, and called on M. Otto, the French agent for prisoners, who gave him new clothes, and, paying his coach fare, returned him to Portchester, with a request that he might not be punished. In spite of wild attempts on the part of Spanish seamen to overpower the guard with sharpened files converted into daggers, only twelve prisoners were killed by their guards between 1796 and 1802. With 100 sentries posted round

the castle, there were plenty of false alarms. A frightful panic was caused amongst the Dorset Militia one night by the regimental goat of the Denbigh Militia, which knocked over all ranks indiscriminately. One evening "Daddy" Clapsheew forgot to ring the bell for "lights out" at nine o'clock, being drowsy. He woke at midnight, and began to ring. Far and wide spread the alarm of a French landing. Troops and villagers hurried to Portchester from twenty miles round, armed with whatever weapons first came to hand.

(To be continued.)



Hut-Circles at Auchingaich Glen, Dumbartonshire.

By DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

THE attention of antiquaries has recently been drawn to a collection of mounds or hut-circles in the glen above Auchingaich, Glen Fruin, in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond. This group has been described in the *Illustrated London News* of October 13 last by Mr. W. A. Donnelly, B.A.A., who has paid several visits to the place, and has investigated a number of these remains. Along with the written description, he also furnishes to the same paper various sketches of the scene as it appeared to him. But, while greatly admiring Mr. Donnelly's energy and antiquarian zeal, I feel bound to say that his pictorial representation does not accord with my own impressions of the appearance of these ruined heaps on the one occasion on which I visited the glen in Mr. Donnelly's company. I can only conclude that the imagination of the artist has swayed him so far that he has pictured the structures as he believes them to have been when complete, rather than as they are now.

As stated by me in a letter contributed to the *Illustrated London News* of October 27, "in no instance did I see a covered mound, but merely the earthen (sometimes stone-lined) walls of structures, usually circular in

outline, which, like Mr. Donnelly, I assume to have been dwellings. Nor did I see a single instance of a lintel, or any other covering, over the narrow little doorways of the structures." Nor do I think that the structures, when complete, took the outward shape of earthen mounds. Even in those cases where stone has been used to a considerable extent the style of building is not of the beehive or cyclopean order, nor is there any indication of a roof strong enough to support any weight of superincumbent earth. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that Mr. Baring-Gould, in describing the hut-circles of Dartmoor, comes to a conclusion similar to Mr. Donnelly's, as may be seen by a reference made at pp. 43 and 44 of his *Book of Dartmoor* (Methuen, 1900), where—as also at pp. 46, 66-70, and 165-169—he gives instructive details regarding those Devonshire dwellings.

But, both in the Scottish Highlands and in Devonshire the walls of those "huts" only rose breast-high, and the superstructures consisted of poles thatched with heather or with turf. This is inferred by Mr. Baring-Gould in the work just cited, and it is plainly stated by Pennant in his account of such buildings in Lochaber and in the Island of Jura. Pennant has left us (in his *Second Tour in Scotland*, 1772) an actual picture of these habitations as he saw them in daily use, and their appearance is that of wigwams, not of mounds. It is true that Pennant does not speak of the poles or boughs being reared upon a breastwork of earth, but this was clearly shown to be the mode of building such structures in Scotland in the beginning of the fifteenth century, on the authority of no less a personage than the future Pope Pius II.

It appears to me, then, that the remains at Auchingaich are those of the summer habitations described by the above writers, and once common all over the British Isles. The fact that they are known in the neighbourhood as "the shielings" is almost proof of this, as that is a term applied to rude huts of the kind described. Mr. Donnelly quotes a gentleman of experience in these matters to show that they cannot have been merely the "shielings" used by crofters temporarily occupying higher pastures in summer, for the

excellent reason that the number of dwellings is vastly out of proportion to the very scanty pasture. There is no memory of their having been inhabited during the present century; but, although very archaic in type, the date of their occupation may be comparatively recent.

Pennant states from observation and Mr. Baring-Gould deduces that the huts were entered on all fours, on account of the very low doorways. Mr. Donnelly's statement that at Auchingaich Glen "the doorways were never more than 12 or 15 inches wide" denotes that the builders and dwellers were certainly not bulky people; and presumably they were a small race. But any opinions regarding the structures or their makers must necessarily be tentative until a fuller examination has been made.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

It is reported that the Russians, in occupying Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, "looted" a large quantity of very valuable Oriental MSS., which, by command of the Russian Government, are being sent to St. Petersburg in order to be submitted to a minute examination at the hands of the authorities of the Imperial Library.

Some curious titles were to be found among Lord Ashburton's collection of satirical pamphlets which was sold early in November. Among the more remarkable were: "Strange and wonderful news from Newberry, concerning a youth that was choked by eating custard"; "A horrible, terrible, troublesome narration of a duel, or the relation of a cock-fight at Wisbech"; "Father Whitbread's walking ghost, which lately appeared to a cabal of Jesuits in Drury Lane"; "Prologue to the King and Queen at the opening of their theatre, 1682"; and "The loyal health occasioned by His Majesty's most happy deliverance from the late horrid phanatical conspiracy by the Fire at Newmarket, with music, 1684."

Fresh discoveries continue to be made in Rome. In connection with the restoration of the church of St. Cecilia some old frescoes, dating from the end of the thirteenth century, have been discovered. The paintings are particularly interesting to students of art, as the painter is proved to be Pietro Cavallini, who is famous as a rival of

Giotto. No doubt valuable frescoes are lying safe and hidden behind many plaster coverings even in England. To give one instance, the renovation of a little church at Aldermaston, in Berkshire, has lately revealed some excellent specimens of early art.



A little lot put up for sale on November 6 in Covent Garden afforded a painful illustration of Hamlet's reflections in the graveyard:

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

It is, perhaps, a still more pitiful fate to remain mummified 3,000 years, and then be put up for auction and sold for ten guineas. Yet such was the price paid for the remains of a princess said to have been a daughter of Rameses II., who lived much more than 1,000 years B.C. The lady's cerements had been pierced by the X-rays, which revealed the position of the bones. The whole story is a painful comment on the passing shows of this world. "Now get you to my lady's chamber and tell her—" but we will not continue the merciless satire. We wonder whether the auctioneer explained to his audience that if the lady was indeed a daughter of Rameses II., she may have actually been the Pharaoh's daughter of the Moses and bulrushes story. Whether this would have raised the price we know not; anyhow, ten guineas is a low quotation for an authentic princess, even in a mummified state.



During the restoration of the fine Norman Church of St. Mary at Turville, the workmen found a thirteenth-century stone coffin of considerable size under the foundations of the pulpit. The coffin, which has been consigned to the belfry, is in excellent preservation.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — General meeting, Wednesday, November 7. Sir Henry H. Howorth, president, in the chair. Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of over 200 objects purchased during a journey in North Africa, Egypt, and Asia Minor last winter. They included stone and bronze figures, terra-cottas, gems, rings and coins, weights, scarabs and beads, and stone and bronze implements. Among the early and prehistoric things were a curious perforated stone mallet, possibly a weight adapted for this purpose; an earthenware figure of the Trojan owl-face idol type from Adalia; and a sard seal from Aleppo with a highly convex surface covered with characters believed to be Hittite. The most interesting object in the collection was a stone figure of Amasis, 19 inches high, and in perfect condition. This is of extreme rarity, and was acquired close to Sais in the Delta. An early cylinder of apparently First Dynasty, acquired in the Fayum, seems to contain a reference to the

"Lake" at that early date, and there were a few good bronze figures. The gems were numerous, the finest being a fine chalcedony scaraboid with the type of Aphrodite robing, of fourth-century work; an early scarab with a sow; an agate with Scaevola before L. Porsena; and a largish nicolo with a beardless Jupiter. Two fine examples of the Cyrenaic gold staters with the name of Golantheus, were among the coins; and among other Greek objects of interest may be noticed an Aryballos, in the shape of a maiden's head of Archaic sixth-century work, a Greek lamp from Cyrene with a head of Silenus, and several very pretty terra-cotta female heads of fourth or third-century work from Naucratis. A leaden sling stone from Rhodes has the inscription BABTPTA.

In a paper entitled "Miscellanea Heraldica" by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., the reader pointed out the great influence possessed by the science of heraldry during the latter part of the Middle Ages, and its extensive employment in architectural decorations. Several curious armorial bearings and the fabulous explanations of them were noticed, and the use of the savage man, or "woodhouse," in heraldry, art, and ceremonial was discussed at some length. It was pointed out by examples from his plays that Shakespeare took for granted a fair knowledge of heraldry in his hearers or readers. The paper concluded by noticing the value set by the Sussex family of Pelham on their badge of the buckle, and by that of the Percies on their motto, "Espérance en Dieu."—Messrs. Green, Brabrook, and Allen Browne took part in the discussions.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, November 7.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., V.P., in the chair.—A most interesting lecture was given by Mr. Newstead, the curator of the Grosvenor Museum at Chester, upon the Roman remains recently discovered in that city. Within the past two years extensive alterations have been carried on within the boundaries of the city of Chester, which have yielded very many relics of the Roman occupation; one of the most important architectural relics of ancient Deva was discovered in the summer of 1898, and consisted of a semicircular structure composed of brickwork and masonry resting upon a floor of thick concrete and large tiles. The inner surface was covered with three grades of plaster, the first being finely-powdered brick, the second chiefly of coarse sand, and the third a finishing coat of finely-ground quartz. The site of the building is in Godstalls Lane (off Eastgate Street North), and the depth at which the remains were found is 8 feet 11 inches. Mr. Newstead considers the structure was probably a lararium. Close alongside was found a wooden spade similar to those used by the Romans in their mining operations. East of this structure, but at a higher level, was a rough concrete floor made of fragments of Roman roofing-tiles faced with cement, and upon this floor were quantities of fine charcoal and many slips of waste sheet bronze, two bronze fibulæ of the harp-shaped type, and a curious implement somewhat resembling a "bit" used by

a modern joiner. One of the most interesting things here discovered was a slip of bronze with a buckle-shaped attachment, bearing the motto in green and red enamelled letters:

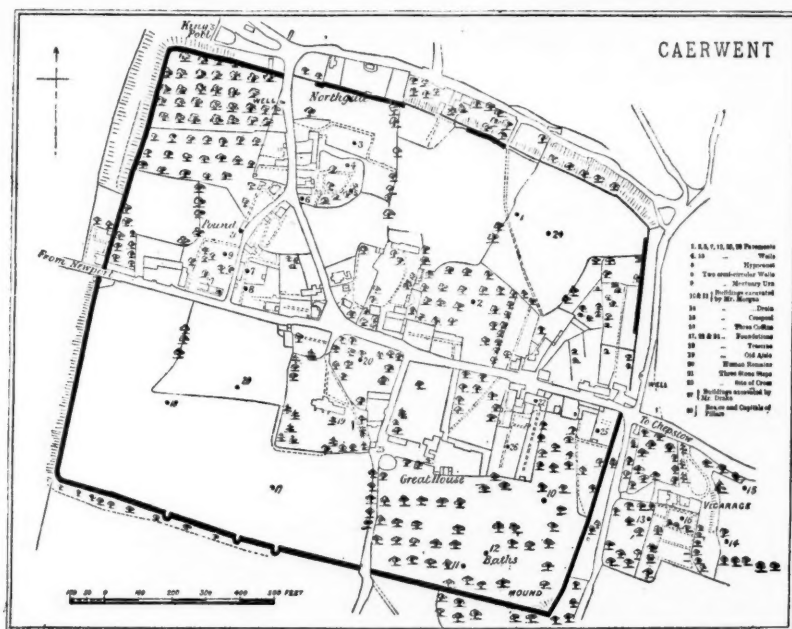
YTERE
FELIX

During the last three months extensive excavations have been made in the rear of premises in Eastgate Street, a few paces west of Godstalls Lane, which brought to light considerable traces of Roman work in a series of drains having a base of flat broad roofing-tiles, with the sides and top of roughly-dressed masonry. On October 9 about 15 feet of lead water-pipes in differing lengths were dug out, portions of which bear inscriptions to Agricola.

HELLENIC SOCIETY, November 1.—Mr. F. C. Penrose, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Arthur Evans read a paper on "The Tree and Pillar Cult of the Mycenæans and its Mediterranean Relations," with illustrations from recent Cretan finds. Evidence as to the true character of the Mycenæan religion had been recently accumulating, largely from materials supplied by the scenes on signet rings, and this was now supplemented and confirmed by important discoveries made in Crete. The Mycenæan worship was essentially a cult of sacred trees and pillars, small temples, and dolmen-like shrines. Temple images in human shape were unknown. Survivals of this religious stage were traced in later Greek worship, but it was shown that the most living illustrations were to be found on the Semitic side, and largely in Biblical sources, such as the pillar set up by Jacob at Bethel. Egyptian influences were also traceable, and it was shown that the megalithic buildings of the Maltese islands contained the shrines of a similar pillar worship. The recent excavations at Knossos had revealed pillar shrines in the Mycenæan buildings, the pillars in some cases marked with the double-axe symbol of the Cretan Zeus. A remarkable fresco, moreover, from the palace gave the front view of a small Mycenæan temple, with "horns of consecration" before the sacred columns. A gold ring from the same site showed an armed divinity brought down by ritual incantation in front of the obelisk, while behind was a sacred grove in its walled enclosure. Mr. Evans pointed out that the Libation Table inscribed with prehistoric characters, obtained by him from the Cave of the Cretan Zeus on Mount Dicta, had originally been placed on a small pillar, which was, in fact, according to the local tradition, the material form of the god known as Bætylos—a word generally derived from "Bethel." A variety of other evidence regarding the forms of this Mycenæan tree and pillar-worship was adduced, and its character was illustrated by the author's personal experience of a similar cult of a sacred pillar still surviving in the Mohammedan village of Techino Selo in Upper Macedonia.—A discussion followed, in which Professor Waldstein, Mr. L. R. Farnell, Mr. Hogarth, and others took part.—*Athenæum*, November 10.

CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—A meeting of the general committee and subscribers of the Caerwent Exploration Fund was held at Caerwent on October 13, under the presidency of Lord Tredegar, when Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the committee, read the report, from which we make the following extracts: The inner face of the south wall has been exposed for about 300 yards, and some curious irregularities in the line of the wall, as well as in the nature of the masonry, have been brought to light. There are indications that this wall has been largely repaired, or even possibly rebuilt, at a date later than the west wall, but until a more complete investigation has been made along the whole line of the wall, it will be impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion on this very

drain of the western side, it seems clear that it belongs to a date earlier than that of the house. Comparatively few objects of interest were found in this house, with the exception of a fragment of a stone tablet, on which were the first letters of the last two lines of an inscription—II. and H. This is doubly interesting, inasmuch as no inscriptions have hitherto been found in Caerwent, and because it seems probable that the II. may refer to the Second Legion. The letters are well cut and of early date. North of this house a large series of buildings has been found, which appear to join on to the house with the hypocaust north of House No. 1. They are remarkable for the excellent preservation of the wall plaster, still adhering in many places to the walls, and for a very solidly-con-



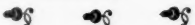
interesting question. The central courtyard of the large house east of House No. 1 has been completely exposed, and the ambulatory, paved with coarse red tesserae, has been found on all four sides. This is separated from the central area by a course of solid masonry, in which the dowel holes of the columns which supported the roof have been so far traced that it is certain that the columniation consisted of ten columns—four on each of the eastern and western sides, with one in the centre of each of the northern and southern sides. On the eastern side of the central area is a stone base, which probably served either for an altar or statue. When the central area of this courtyard was trenched, an interesting tank, puddled with blue clay, was brought to light. As this runs under the stone

structed hypocaust, in which furnaces have apparently been built at a later date. Much of the masonry of these buildings is of a very fine, solid character. The level of the rooms differs to a remarkable extent, and the means of communication between the different levels has not yet been ascertained. The whole of what is now uncovered is being carefully planned, and it will, it is hoped, at some future date, be possible to prepare an exact plan of the whole of these interesting buildings. The only well that has been found so far was discovered in these buildings. This was dug out, but nothing of interest was found, except at the very bottom the portions of a human skull and skeleton, which from their size would appear to have belonged to a woman.—Mr. A. E.

Hudd, F.S.A., the hon. treasurer, presented the accounts. He stated that a balance of £75 was actually in hand, but that most of this would be exhausted by the end of the present season, while the expense of filling in, which would be considerable, had also to be provided for.—The President appealed for more subscribers, in view of the importance of the work which was being carried on.—Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hudd, 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol. For the loan of the plan-block we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—October 15.—Mr. R. S. Faber, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. H. R. Plomer read a paper, entitled "Some Notices of Printers and Stationers in the City Records." After a description of the various classes of documents in these records, Mr. Plomer noted that the references he was in search of were rather disappointingly few. He had found, however, two instances, under the years 1517 and 1529, of printing done for the City by Richard Pynson, his bill in each case being referred to the Chamberlain for its settlement by agreement. In 1538, again, there was a note of a payment to Thomas Gibson "for diverse papers and other bookes printed by him concernynge the Thamyse and Wardmote enquests." Under the year 1536 he had found entries showing that Anne Boleyn had interceded successfully with the City for the admission of Reyner Wolfe to its freedom; and there were also entries of the making free of Richard Lant (1537), and of William Middleton and Richard Jugge (1541). Under 1550 there was an entry of the transference of John Day from "the felowship of the Stryngers" (*i.e.*, bowstring-makers) to that of the Stationers, and there was no reason to doubt that he should be identified with the John Day, one of the servants of Thomas Reynolds, printer, who made a deposition as to their master's property in a long list of goods found in his house, as to which some dispute seems to have arisen. Among these goods were "two fygures graven in copper, the one the man, the other the woman"; and Mr. Plomer was able to identify these with the plates in the 1540 edition of "The Byrth of Man-kynde," the earliest known instances of copper engraving in England. A further entry in the inventory of "the fygures of pater-noster graven in copper, conteyning ix pieces," offered an interesting problem to the students of English engraving, for no such "figures" had as yet been identified.—*Athenæum*, October 27.



The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE was held on October 31, the Duke of Northumberland presiding.—Dr. Hodgkin read a paper contributed by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., on "Notes on Excavations at Cilurnum," and a "Note on the Name of Arthur's Hill, Newcastle," by Mr. T. Arthur, was read by Mr. Heslop. The hill was

shown to be named from one Arthur, a pattern-maker, not from King Arthur, the pattern of knighthood; and Scotswood was traced to a gentleman named Scott instead of to a Border foray. A Yorkshire story by Dr. Hodgkin was capped by the Duke of Northumberland, who said that once, in showing a party over Hulme Park and Abbey, he waxed learned on the name "Bishop's Pasture," which he connected with the Abbey. Whereupon a local person interrupted: "Oh, no! The Bishop was a Presbyterian hind who had a cottage at the top of the field, and was so fond of preaching that his brother hinds called him 'The Bishop.'"



At the annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on October 26, the newly-elected president, Mr. J. Norton Dickons, gave a paper on "The Ancient Military Defences of Yorkshire," in which he classified the remains of military fortifications existing in the county, and suggested a number of places which should be visited by the society. He pointed out that no county was richer in early earthworks and mediæval castles than Yorkshire. Scattered over the eastern and south-eastern parts of Yorkshire were a number of entrenchments, the origins of which were lost in darkness. Many of these had probably been thrown up for cattle enclosures or as tribal boundaries. Then there were a number of mounds—"raths," as Professor Phillips called them, or "motes," as Mrs. Armitage styled them—such as the great earthworks at Barwick-in-Elmet, which were probably the work of the great Saxon landowners, while some were afterwards utilized by the Normans and their successors. It was not until after the Norman Conquest that castles in stone began to be built in England. Where there was an earlier work big enough and strong enough to carry a stone wall, the Normans utilized it, and erected thereon a shell such as that at York. Where there were no mounds, or the situation chosen was a new site, the Normans erected their works on a different plan. After the time of Henry III., when the country became settled, the building of castles was discouraged, and a noble was only allowed to fortify his manor-house or to erect a castle upon a license from the Crown. No first-class castle was erected in Yorkshire after 1307, and those that were erected subsequently were more palace-castles for habitation than castles for defence. Bolton Castle, near Leyburn, was the largest and best preserved of these fortified manor-houses in Yorkshire, and perhaps the best preserved of its kind in England. By the time of the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth the castles were falling into decay, and after the fighting they were ordered by the Parliament to be "sighted," which was done by blowing them up.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THREE SURREY CHURCHES: A CHAPTER OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Illustrated. Guildford: Frank Lasham. London: Elliot Stock. 1900. 8vo., pp. xvi, 262. Price 5s. net.

This attractive book, excellently illustrated, is the work of several authors. Rev. H. R. Ware describes the churches of St. Nicholas, Compton, and St. Mary, Guildford, whilst Mr. Palmer writes on St. Martha's, Chilworth. There are also shorter papers by Major-General James and Mr. Palmer on the Pilgrim's Way, and a most careful and able description of St. Catherine's Chapel, Guildford, with an ingenious explanation of its multiplicity of doorways, by Mr. Thackeray Turner. It was a good idea of Mr. Lasham's to gather all these articles into a single volume, and he has also been fortunate in securing the use of a variety of original drawings, prints, and photographs.

St. Nicholas, Compton, delightfully situated in a rich Surrey valley, is in itself a most picturesque building. It has also quite exceptional claims on the attention of antiquaries. On the south side of the chancel is a projecting adjunct, termed here a pent-house, which serves two purposes, for it contains the staircase leading to the upper chancel, whilst the lower stage, with a quatrefoil opening into the chancel, was used for an anchorite's cell. Mr. Ware is mistaken in writing about a hermit, for a hermit was quite different to an



ST. NICHOLAS, COMPTON, FROM THE SOUTH.

anchorite, the latter being confined to his cell for the term of his natural life. Mr. Gordon Home supplies a good illustration of this stairway.

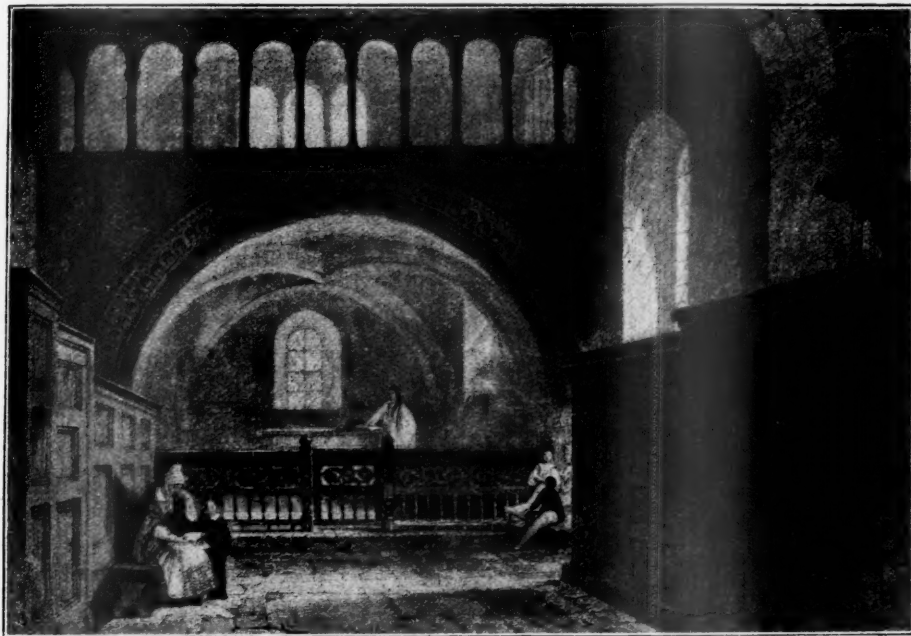
Compton church also yields the almost unique English example of a double chancel, one above

the other, though there are remains that point to this having been the case in a few other of our parish churches. The whole construction of these two chancels seems to us to be of the same date, namely, towards the end of the Norman period,



STAIRWAY TO THE UPPER CHANCEL, COMPTON CHURCH.

but doubtless Mr. Ware will find some to agree with him in thinking the upper chancel a later addition. Among the many excellent illustrations of this volume is a reproduction of an interior view of this church, drawn in 1840, and shows the characteristic features better than modern photographs. This illustration shows clearly the open screen-work, with circular arches above the archway of the lower chancel. It is of great interest as being one of the only undoubted specimens of Norman woodwork remaining in England. It is figured in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, though not very accurately; the conjectural date there assigned to it is 1180.



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, COMPTON: INTERIOR, *circa* 1840.

St. Mary's, Guildford, is well described; its chief feature of interest is the Saxon tower. The papers on the Pilgrim's Way are full of charming illustrations. The whole volume is most pleasing, and ought to have a wide circulation, not only in Surrey, but amongst ecclesiologists at large.

* * *

SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS: THE MANOR, THE BEREWIC, AND THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY.
By Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A. Cheap edition. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*. 1900. Demy 8vo., pp. xxix, 302. Price 6s.

Mr. Blashill's book is one of those charmingly written local histories which form such an important feature in the literature of this country, and too much praise cannot be given to it. The author, presumably a native of Sutton, has spared no pains in searching all records likely to be of service to him, and the various items of information thus gleaned, some of which have been obtained from out-of-the-way and unsuspected sources, are strung together and presented in a readable and interesting form, such as could only have been accomplished by one to whom the work was indeed a labour of love. The wholesome nature of its contents, and the entire absence of "padding," or indeed of everything but sound, reliable, and historically valuable information, makes a perusal of the book both a pleasure and a profit, not only

to the inhabitants of the district in which Sutton is situated (for whom presumably the work was primarily intended), but to all students of history and antiquities, who know full well how necessary nowadays is a knowledge of the written records of provincial towns and villages.

Those who are acquainted with the very small village of Sutton, with its few hundred inhabitants, situated on the outskirts of the present flourishing seaport of Hull, may naturally at first express surprise at such a small place having a "history" at all. But it must be borne in mind that ages before "the third port" was in existence, Sutton, or Sudtone, was a well-governed and flourishing community. As Mr. Blashill says (p. 79): "Long before the time of John de Sutton [1270-1339], the free tenants, looking from the backs of their homesteads over the green Ings, must have noticed the gradual increase in the groups of houses on the holm where central Hull now stands . . . a veritable port had come into existence at the harbour mouth."

The volume is sufficiently comprehensive, dealing as it does with the Sutton district from the time when the "Isle of Holderness" was separated from the world by a great tidal hollow—the site of the present valley of the River Hull—to the occasion when the author's grandfather was pursued by the press-gang, and took refuge with the village blacksmith, who defended the doorway with a red-

hot iron bar until the neighbourhood was aroused. Much space is deservedly devoted to a description of the many disputes between the former inhabitants of Sutton and the adjacent colony of Cistercian monks, who persistently endeavoured to acquire the lands of the manor. The history of Sutton is considerably influenced by the rise and fall of this monastery at Meaux.

Mr. Blashill's investigations relating to the cultivation of the land have been very exhaustive, and his remarks thereon include much that is printed here for the first time. Space prevents a longer notice of this work, but the excellent and original nature of the chapters on "Old-fashioned Farms," "Our Great-grandfathers' Days," and "Antiquities of Modern Sutton," demands special mention being made thereof. The book is printed with clear type, on good paper, is neatly bound, and the illustrations are well chosen, the map of "Mediæval Sutton" on p. 14 being exceptionally valuable, as it is equally instructive to students of history, topography, and philology. We trust a further edition will be called for, in which case it would be an advantage if the various items included in the appendix were inserted in the volume in their proper places.—T. S.

* * *

VOICES OF THE PAST FROM ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA. By Henry S. Robertson, B.A., B.Sc. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. 219. Price 4s. 6d. net.

The object of this book is, as stated by the author, "to make a few difficult things easy—to peptonise, as it were, for ready assimilation certain valuable mental pabulum which is apt to appear hard of digestion." Mr. Robertson's volume is admirably calculated to give readers who have not the time or the inclination to study the voluminous results of the labours of the scholars who have devoted themselves to the deciphering and interpretation of the clay records of early Assyrian and Babylonian history, a good idea of what those results are and mean. The author describes the Assyrian country and outlines the history of the excavations. Some of his points are a little open to criticism, but on the whole the book may be warmly recommended as a very readable summary of our present state of knowledge. There are many good illustrations, and Mr. Robertson makes a special point of his attempts to give an exact, though simple, account of the nature of cuneiform writing, and to translate some of the ancient poetic texts into English blank verse.

* * *

BOOK PRICES CURRENT, vol. xiv. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. Demy 8vo. Buckram, pp. xlviii, 731. Price 27s. 6d. net.

This invaluable record of the prices at which books have been sold at auctions during the season 1899-1900 appears with commendable punctuality. Mr. J. H. Slater, the editor, has done his work thoroughly, as usual. The elaborate "Index of Subjects," and the very full index of books sold are complete keys to the multitudinous entries. No great sales took place within the period covered by this volume—the war probably deterring the

owners of specially large and valuable libraries from placing their books on the market—yet the record does not deserve neglect on that account. Although the prices realized for books of no great interest were below the average, yet no diminution whatever, but rather the contrary, took place, says Mr. Slater, with regard to the value of those high-class books for which there is, and always has been, strong competition. First-rate books, in short, always realize first-rate prices. The principal sales during the year were those of the Tixall library; Colonel Francis Grant's fine eighteenth century collection; the Peel heirlooms; the third portion of Mr. J. B. Inglis's library, and the stock of Messrs. H. S. Nichols and Co., Limited. Mr. Slater comments forcibly on the "disastrous collapse" in the prices realized by early books and brochures of Kipling and Stevenson, and points out that there has been a substantial increase in the prices of some of the Kelmscott books, while those from the *Vale Press* are rapidly rising in value. The average sum realized per lot of books sold during the last season was £2 6s. 2d. We are very glad to hear that the Index to the first ten volumes of *Book Prices Current* is nearly ready for issue.

* * *

The Rev. R. E. H. Duke publishes, through Mr. Elliot Stock, a readable pamphlet, containing *Reflections on the Character and Doings of the Sir Roger de Coverley of Addison* (Price 6d.), which will interest all lovers of that most lovable character. Its object is to draw out passages and expressions which point to a real Sir Roger de Coverley, who, the author thinks, may perhaps be identified with Richard Duke, Squire of Bulford, in Wiltshire. We have also on our table a pamphlet entitled, *An Essay on the Nature and Origin of English Blank Verse* (London: A. Brown and Sons, Limited), by Edward Lummis, M.A.

* * *

The second number (November) of the *Northern Counties Magazine* opens with a brief but stirring ballad, "The Famous North," by Henry Newbolt. Among the other contents are "North and South," by Mr. J. C. Tarver; "On Modern Painting," by Mr. O. Sickert; a Galloway sketch, "The Riddlings of Creation," by Mr. S. R. Crockett; and the conclusion of the account of "Elswick," and of "The Last Hermit of Warkworth," by Miss M. E. Coleridge. The illustrations are numerous and good. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* for October has, *inter alia*, an account, with two excellent plates, of the civic seals and mayor's official ring of the City of Lincoln. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, and the *East Anglian* (both for October) have also reached us.

* * *

The most attractive article in the *Genealogical Magazine* for November is a quaintly illustrated account of "The Stage Herald," by Mr. G. A. Lee. Among the other contents are papers on "The Stoneleigh Peerage Case," by Mr. George Morley, who has made Warwickshire lore and history his peculiar province; "The Arms of Todmorden"; "The Segesser Family," with continuations of the articles on "Royal Descents," "The Earldom of Menteith," "An Old Scottish Manuscript," etc.

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